

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Part of Lot 10, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Darlington, former
Durham County, now the Municipality of Clarington, in the Regional
Municipality of Durham, Ontario

May 20, 2026

Prepared for:
Municipality of Clarington
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Project/File: 160941159

ORIGINAL REPORT



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

Limitations and Sign-off

May 20, 2026

Limitations and Sign-off

The conclusions in the Report titled Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219) are Stantec’s professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient’s own risk.

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Municipality of Clarington (the Client) to complete Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the proposed development of an Operations Depot on a portion of the property located at 2656 Concession Road 4 (the Project) in Bowmanville, Ontario. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 8.48 hectares on part of Lot 10, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Darlington, former Durham County, now the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.

The Project is undertaken as part of the Site Plan Application under the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and was completed in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Project was completed by Stantec in 2025. Archaeological site H1 (AIGq-219) was identified during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, during which 687 Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified. The site was recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed between August 11, 2025, and November 14, 2025, under Project Information Form number P394-0141-2025. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 42 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 2,223 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) documented a Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage ranging from the mid 19th century to mid to late 20th century. Material and archival evidence indicates that the site has cultural heritage value or interest thus, in accordance with Section 3.4.2 and Section 7.9.4 of the Ministry's



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Executive Summary Table of Contents
May 20, 2026**

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **H1 (AIGq-219) retains cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of development impacts is recommended.**

Detailed recommendations for future archaeological work are provided in this report in Section 5.

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and enter this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

Table of Contents

May 20, 2026

Table of Contents

1	Project Context	1
1.1	Development Context.....	1
1.1.1	Objectives.....	1
1.2	Historical Context.....	2
1.2.1	Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources.....	2
1.2.2	Post-Contact Indigenous Resources.....	10
1.2.3	Euro-Canadian Resources.....	13
1.3	Archaeological Context.....	19
1.3.1	The Natural Environment.....	19
1.3.2	Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys.....	20
1.4	Existing Conditions.....	23
2	Field Methods	24
3	Record of Finds	29
3.1	H1 (AIGq-219).....	29
3.1.1	Ceramic Artifacts.....	32
3.1.2	Household Artifacts.....	41
3.1.3	Structural Artifacts.....	42
3.1.4	Metal Artifacts.....	43
3.1.5	Personal Artifacts.....	43
3.1.6	Recent Material.....	44
3.1.7	Horse Hardware.....	45
3.1.8	Firearms/Military Artifacts.....	45
3.2	Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern.....	45
4	Analysis and Conclusions	48
5	Recommendations	52
6	Advice on Compliance with Legislation	55
7	Bibliography and Sources	57
8	Images	66
8.1	Photos.....	66
8.2	Plates 69	
9	Maps	76



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Table of Contents

May 20, 2026

List of Tables

Table 1	Generalized Pre-Contact Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	3
Table 2	Detailed Landowner Information	18
Table 3	Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area	21
Table 4	Weather and Field Conditions.....	24
Table 5	Inventory of Documentary Record	29
Table 6	Euro-Canadian Artifact Summary for H1 (AIGq-219).....	30
Table 7	Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)	32
Table 8	Form of Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219).....	33
Table 9	Function of Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219).....	35
Table 10	Compiled Artifact Totals for H1 (AIGq-219).....	48

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location of the Project	77
Figure 2	Location of the Study Area.....	78
Figure 3	Portion of Tremaine’s 1861 <i>Map of Durham County</i>	79
Figure 4	Portion of the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham Ont.</i>	80
Figure 5	Grid Orientation	81
Figure 6	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results.....	82
Figure 7	Distribution of Mid to Late 19 th Century Euro-Canadian Artifacts.....	83
Figure 8	Recommendations for Further Work.....	84

List of Appendices

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

May 20, 2026

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**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

May 20, 2026

Ministry of Citizenship
and Multiculturalism

Robert von Bitter – Archaeological Data Coordinator



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

1 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Municipality of Clarington (the Client) to complete Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the proposed Operations Depot (the Project) on a portion of the property located at 2656 Concession Road 4 in Bowmanville, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area for the Project comprises approximately 8.48 hectares of part of Lot 10, Concession 4, within the Geographic Township of Durham, formerly Durham County, now the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (Figure 2).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Project was completed by Stantec in 2025 and identified one archaeological site, H1 (AIGq-219), that was recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2025). Additional information regarding the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Project is provided in Section 1.3.2.1.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) was undertaken as part of the Project's Site Plan Application under the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and was completed in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objective of Stage 3 archaeological assessment is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of an archaeological site through controlled collection of material. This information will be used to support the determination of whether the site has been



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. The objectives of Stage 3 site-specific assessment are to:

- Determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts.
- Collect a representative sample of artifacts.
- Assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site.
- Determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Stage 3 archaeological assessments typically consist of detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history, controlled surface pickup (CSP) of material on ploughed fields, and test unit excavation. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Permission to enter the study area to conduct the archaeological assessment was provided by the Client.

1.2 Historical Context

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the interaction between Indigenous and European nations. There is no definitive moment of contact and the understanding of when Indigenous and European nations first began to influence one another is evolving with new archaeological and historical studies, and from Indigenous oral tradition and history. Contact in what is now the Province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying southern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded as early as 11,000 years ago (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

from archaeological data, Indigenous oral history and tradition, and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to contact with European peoples has been distinguished into archaeological periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological periods are largely based on observed changes to formal lithic tools and are separated into the Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Terminal Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, archaeological periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration.

It should be noted that these archaeological periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous archaeological material culture through time. The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological periods is outlined in Table 1, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 1 Generalized Pre-Contact Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Archaeological Period	Approximate Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000 – 8400 BCE	Caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps.
Late Paleo	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites.
Early Archaic	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialized tools.
Middle Archaic	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods.
Late Archaic	2500 – 1100 BCE	Increasing site size, large, chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Archaeological Period	Approximate Time Period	Characteristics
Terminal Archaic	1100 – 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods.
Early Woodland	950 – 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns.
Middle Woodland	400 BCE – 600 CE	Increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland	600 – 900 CE	Incipient agriculture in some locations, seasonal hunting & gathering.
Early Late Woodland	900 – 1300 CE	Limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses.
Middle Late Woodland	1300 – 1400 CE	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity.
Late Late Woodland	1400 – 1650 CE	Very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network, emergence of St. Lawrence Iroquois.
Contact Indigenous	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties.

Between approximately 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method of maintaining social ties was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

By approximately 8000 BCE, at the start of the Early Archaic period, evidence exists, and becomes more common for, the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increased craft production and, arguably, craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in the social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below current lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that most human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE, the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers, and the environment had grown more similar to the present day.

During the late part of the Middle Archaic period (*circa* 6000 – 2500 BCE), a distinctive occupation, or tradition, known as the Laurentian Archaic, appears in southeastern Ontario, western Quebec, northern New York, and Vermont. Laurentian Archaic sites are found only within the transitional zone between the deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north known as the Canadian Biotic Province and are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar knives (or “ulus”), plummets for use in fishing, ground slate points and knives, and ground stone gouges, adzes, and grooved axes. It is thought that there was less reliance on plant foods and a greater reliance on hunting and fishing in this region than for Archaic peoples in southern and southwestern Ontario. Laurentian Archaic sites have been found in the middle Ottawa River valley, along the Petawawa River and Trent River watersheds, and at Brockville.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic period (*circa* 2500 – 1100 BCE). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early Archaic or Middle Archaic sites. It appears that the increase in numbers of sites at least partly represents an increase in population.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Late Archaic period. Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Late Archaic period and local cemeteries, individuals who died at a distance from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery, often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (i.e., finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as being a response to both increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources, in that cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources.

Increased territoriality and more limited movement are also consistent with the development of distinct local styles of projectile points. The trade networks which began in the Middle Archaic period expand during this period and begin to include marine shell artifacts (such as beads and gorgets) from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast. These marine shell artifacts, and native copper implements, show up as grave goods, indicating the value of the items. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone", small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

The Early Woodland period (*circa* 950 – 400 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. Thin, well-made projectile points that were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. The trade networks which were established in the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland period. These trade items were included in increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies, some of which involved construction of burial mounds.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland period (*circa* 1300 – 1400 CE) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. These Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from the Middle Archaic and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plants species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations.

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented the Indigenous diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013, 13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging.

This archaeologically defined culture known as the Late Woodland in southern Ontario is often divided into three temporal components: Early, Middle, and Late. Sites associated with the Early Late Woodland period indicate that there was a continuation of similar subsistence practices and settlement patterns as the Middle Woodland. Villages tended to be small, with small longhouse dwellings that housed either nuclear or, increasingly, extended families. Smaller camps and hamlets associated with villages served as temporary bases from which wild plant and game resources were acquired. Horticulture appears to have been for the most part a supplement to wild foods, rather than a staple.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

The Middle Late Woodland period marks the point at which a fully developed horticultural system emerged, and at which point cultivars became the staple food source. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historical Indigenous cultigens, such as maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. In this period villages become much larger than in the Early Late Woodland period, and longhouses also become much larger, housing multiple, though related, nuclear families. For those Indigenous peoples who began practicing cultivation, food production through horticulture resulted in the abandonment of seasonal mobility that had characterized Indigenous life for millennia. Hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild food activities continued to occur at satellite camps. However, for the most part, most of these people inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario.

The Late Late Woodland period along the north shore of Lake Ontario is marked by the emergence of the Wendat people, one of several discrete groups that emerge out of the Middle Late Woodland period. Pre-Contact Wendat villages have been documented in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville, and north up through the Kawartha Lakes region. The Wendat were similar to other Iroquoian societies in many ways, including material culture, semi-permanent settlement practices, and a tendency toward agricultural mixed with hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Ramsden 1990). Wendat settlements include large villages of several longhouses and camps for specialized extractive activities such as hunting and fishing, although there is discussion that these camps may be ancestral Mississauga sites (Kapyrka 2018). During the Late Late Woodland period, Wendat settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario began to move through the Humber River, Don River, Duffins Creek/Rouge River, and Trent River systems and eventually coalesce into what is now Simcoe County and the area traditionally identified as “Huronian” (Birch 2015).



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

Broadly, the post-Contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

During the early post-Contact period the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by two distinct peoples with different cultural traditions: the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) and the Wendat. It has long been the understanding of archaeologists that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking populations (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermakar et al. 2016). Recently, the direct correlation in Ontario between archaeology and ethnicity, and especially regional identity, has been questioned (cf. Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124). Recent considerations of Indigenous sources on cultural history have led to the understanding that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was co-habited by Iroquoian and more mobile Anishinaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018), the latter of whom have not been represented in previous analyses of the archaeological record and most likely left a more ephemeral archaeological record than that of more densely populated agricultural settlements. The apparent void of semi-permanent village settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario continued through the first half of the 17th century; however, this does not preclude the occupation of the region by mobile Anishinaabeg peoples. Both Wendat and Mississauga traditional history indicate that the Wendat and Mississauga cohabited the region (Kapyrka 2018).

The Mississauga traditional homeland stretched along the north shore of Lake Ontario and its tributary rivers from present-day Gananoque in the east to Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. In the winter the communities dispersed into smaller groups and travelled in-land to the north, to the area around present-day Bancroft and the



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Haliburton Highlands. Mississauga oral history relates that their ancestors occupied this part of southern Ontario from the time of the last deglaciation and continued to occupy it up to the start of the Contact period (Migizi 2018:29).

In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk led a campaign to the north shore of Lake Ontario and dispersed the Wendat, Tionontati (Petun), and Atawandaron (Neutral) and the Seneca established themselves within the region (Trigger 1978:354-356). At this time the semi-permanent settlements associated with the ancestral Wendat were abandoned and the Mississauga retreated from the area along the north shore of Lake Ontario into the hinterlands of their territory, waiting until the conflicts had ended and the political situation had stabilized before returning (Heidenreich 1990; Migizi 2018:122-123; Ramsden 1990).

In 1667, some Wendat populations joined alliance with the French-allied Ojibwa and Mississaugas to counterattack the Iroquois who had settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1690, Ojibwa (Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1905, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk Nation the Mohawk retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario and a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups around 1695 (Paudash 1905).

The study area is within the territory of the seven Anishinaabeg First Nations who are signatories to the Williams Treaties: the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation. The Williams Treaty between the Crown and the Chippewas in this area are part of “[t]hree separate and large parcels of land in southern and central Ontario...acquired by the Government of Canada in 1923” (Surtees 1986:1). This study area is within the parcel which includes:



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York...[c]ommencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded...[as part of Treaty Number 13] intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence south easterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the north west angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northern boundary of the Township of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said Lake to River Trent, and along the River Trent to Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; then westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning.

(Government of Canada 2023)

In 2018, a settlement was reached between the Williams Treaty First Nations and the provincial and federal governments that provided financial compensation to the nations and formally recognized pre-existing harvesting rights to areas covered by Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, and 27- 27 ¼; the Crawford Purchases (including the “Gunshot Treaty”); and around Lake Simcoe (Government of Canada 2018).

From the later 18th century and up to the present-day, many Indigenous peoples continued to follow their traditional practices of hunting, fishing, and gathering across the landscape despite the increasing presence of Euro-Canadian settlers. Some of these activities represent a continuation of practices that may have their origins in the Archaic period, demonstrating a long and continual relationship with the land even



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

through the movement of Indigenous communities from their traditional territories and harvesting areas onto reserves in the colonial and post-colonial periods. The change of the environment from its natural state into a widespread agricultural landscape reduced the resource areas available and disrupted traditional Indigenous land use and resource extraction patterns. Nonetheless, Indigenous peoples continued these practices and passed this knowledge on to later generations.

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon Indigenous territory. However, despite this shift, written accounts of material culture and livelihood, correlations of historically recorded villages to their archaeological assemblages, and the resemblances of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been explicitly recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Resources

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement, and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain. In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

1.2.3.1 Durham County

Established in 1792, Durham County originally comprised the townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Cavan, Darlington, Clarke, and Hope, as well as portions of what is now Peterborough County. It was named after the County of Durham in England and was originally defined by Simcoe as bounded by Northumberland County on the east, Lake Ontario on the south, Ontario County to the west, and “a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians” to the north (Simcoe 1792). A settlement already existed at Smith’s Creek (now Port Hope) in 1792 (Middleton and Langdon 1927). In 1850, Durham County was administratively linked with Northumberland County to form the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Armstrong 2004). This larger county was dissolved in 1974 when half of the original Durham County was merged with the former Ontario County to the west to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham (Government of Ontario 2025).

1.2.3.1.1 Geographic Township of Darlington

The Township of Darlington was first settled in 1793 by United Empire Loyalists (Leetooze 1994). The township is bounded on the north by Cartwright Township, on the west by Whitby Township, on the east by Clarke Township, and on the south by Lake Ontario. European settlement of Darlington Township was initially focused on the southern concessions along the north shore of Lake Ontario. In 1829, the township was home to approximately 350 inhabitants (Sutherland 1865). By 1850, the population exceeded 7,200 (Sutherland 1865). As settlement in the area grew, the need for commercial services arose, and the construction of hotels, inns, general stores, tanneries, and grist mills soon followed (Belden & Co. 1878). By 1861, the township’s population had decreased slightly to 6,912 (Sutherland 1865).

The 1861 *Historical County Map of Durham County* (Tremaine 1861) depicts a well-developed agricultural landscape with numerous farmsteads; homesteads; a local road and railway system; and several villages and hamlets, including Bowmanville, Hampton, Solina, Tyrone, Enniskillen, and Haydon. The 1861 map (Tremaine 1861) identifies



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

John Rutledge as the owner of the southern half of Lot 10, Concession 4 (Figure 3). No structure is depicted within Lot 10, Concession 4, on the 1861 map despite other nearby lots illustrated with homesteads, churches and other built resources including School No. 9 directly south of Concession 4, situated on the northern edge of Lot 10, Concession 3 fronting on Concession 4 (Figure 3).

The map of Darlington Township in the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* (Belden & Co. 1878) exhibits a similar environment of predominately agricultural lands, with some additional expansion of larger settlements. Edward Rutledge is listed as the landowner for the southern half of Lot 10, Concession 4 on the 1878 map (Belden & Co. 1878) and one structure, presumably a residence, is depicted in the southwest corner of Rutledge's property (Figure 4). The structure on the 1878 map (Belden & Co. 1878) is in the same position as the current residence that stands on the property.

When examining 19th century historical mapping, it is important to note that numerous county atlases from that era were primarily created to identify the subscribers' factories, offices, residences, and landholdings who financially supported their production through subscription fees. Consequently, landowners who chose not to subscribe were often omitted from the maps, leading to their absence in the depicted information (Caston 1997:100). As a result, the depiction and accuracy of structures on these maps are not always reliable (Gentilecore and Head 1984). Further, a review of historical mapping has inherent inaccuracy due to potential errors in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to reference the remainder of the map spatially. Due to changes in "fixed" locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, shorelines, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during historical map review.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

1.2.3.2 Landowner Information

On May 2, 1799, the Crown granted the patent for Lot 10, Concession 4, in the Township of Darlington, totalling 200 acres, to Augustus Patt (OnLand 2025). No additional information about Patt could be found in historical sources.

The next transaction relating to the southern half of Lot 10, Concession 4, was on August 1, 1831, when the southeast 39 acres of the lot were sold to Zacheus Durham (OnLand 2025). The property was sold by Sheriff P. Ruttan, in a Sheriff sale, which is how a property is sold when the owner fails to pay taxes (OnLand 2025). No additional information about Durham could be found in historical sources.

A few months later, on December 1, 1831, Durham sold the southeast 39 acres to Allan Napier MacNab (OnLand 2025), or Sir Allan MacNab, Hamilton politician, lawyer, and land speculator (Baskerville 1976). MacNab was a lawyer and politician who was very involved in Upper Canada politics throughout the 19th century (Baskerville 1976). As a result of his social position, and his relationship with the Bank of Canada, MacNab was also a land speculator. By May 1832, he owned at least 2,000 acres of land in the London, Gore, and Newcastle districts and while the total acreage of his holdings at any one time throughout his adult life is unknown, he was potentially one of the biggest land speculators in the country (Baskerville 1976). As a land speculator, MacNab likely never saw this property (Baskerville 1876).

On January 1, 1836, executor James Hamilton sold the south 100 acres of Lot 10 to James Rutledge (OnLand 2025). The land registry records do not clearly articulate what went on during the early 1830s to explain why an executor is in charge of this land transaction or why the southern half of Lot 10, Concession 4, had been united.

The identity of James Rutledge was not confirmed. In December 1840, James sold the south half of Lot 10, Concession 4, to John Rutledge. John was born in Ireland and was married to Margaret Ann Slack (Squair 1927:129). Together, they had five children, including James, Edward, John, Eliza Jane, and Margaret (Squair 1927:129). The



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Rutledge residence was likely constructed around 1859, according to the designating by-law for the property (Municipality of Clarington 1995).

In the 1861 Census, John Rutledge was described as a farmer living in a one and one-half storey brick residence constructed in 1859 (Library and Archives Canada 1861). He was residing with his wife Margaret Rutledge and their children: Edward Rutledge, a labourer; Eliza Jane Rutledge; James Rutledge, a student at the University of Toronto; John Rutledge, a labourer; and Margaret Ann Rutledge (Library and Archives Canada 1861). John's son, James, would become Major James Rutledge, a lawyer, and future Reeve and Mayor of Whitby (The Canadian Statesman 1914). While the rest of the Rutledge family was not found to be notable within the local community, the community of Salem, which was located nearby Bowmanville but the exact location could not be determined, was historically called Rutledge's Corner (Hughes n.d.). It is unclear if this location was close to the Rutledge farm or if it was named after the Rutledge family.

In 1867, Edward Rutledge married Elizabeth Wilkinson McInnis (Canada, Ontario Marriage Registers 1858-1869). By 1881, census records indicated that Edward Rutledge now lived on the property (Library and Archives Canada 1881). He was described as a farmer living with his wife Elizabeth and his sister Eliza Jane (Library and Archives Canada 1881). By 1901, the census recorded Edward, his wife Elizabeth, his sister Elizabeth (likely the aforementioned Jane in 1881 and Eliza Jane in 1861), and a lodger Minnie (Library and Archives Canada 1901).

Edward Rutledge died on June 6, 1918, at 88 years old (Canada, Ontario, Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947). The death record states that Edward died at Lot 10, Concession 4 (Canada, Ontario, Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947). In the 1921 census, just Elizabeth Rutledge, Edward's widow, remained living in the 12-room brick residence on the property (Library and Archives Canada 1921). In 1925, Neil Coville, executor and trustee of Edward Rutledge's will, sold the south three quarters of the property to Robert Collacott and George Robert Collacott (OnLand 2025).



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Table 2 Detailed Landowner Information

Registration Number	Instrument	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
Not provided	Grant	May 2, 1799	Crown	Augustus Patt	200 acres
1822	Deed	August 1, 1831	P Ruttan, Sheriff	Zacheus Durham	Southeast (SE) Pt 39 acres
1823	Deed	December 1, 1831	Zacheus Durham	Allan Napier McNab	SE pt 39 acres
2188	Deed	Jan 1 1836	James Hamilton (Executor)	James Rutledge	South (S) ½ 100 acres
2189	Deed	December 1, 1840	James Rutledge	John Rutledge	S ½ 100 acres
GR1822	Will and Probate	March 4, 1912	Elizabeth Rutledge	Ellen Elizabeth Staples	All interest of [sic] in S ½ and in proceeds here of which was [sic] or bequeathed or over which she had any power of appointment by will of her husband Edward Rutledge
G1841	Will and Probate	June 5, 1915	Edward Rutledge		S ½



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Registration Number	Instrument	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
		July 18 1918			
14083	Grant	Nov 2, 1925	Neil Colville, Executor and trustee under Will of Edward Rutledge	Robert Collacott and George [Robert] Collacott and to George Robert Collacott	S ¾ of S ½, as joint tenants

1.2.3.3 Heritage Properties

One historical structure is located within the study area, seen in the 1878 map of Durham Township (Belden & Co. 1878), within the southwest corner of Lot 10, Concession 4 (Figure 4). The structure, located at 2656 Concession Road 4, was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) in 1995 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The structure was constructed around 1860 for John Rutledge in the architectural style of Georgian Symmetry. The structure also contains elements of the Greek Revival period with its “returned eaves and distinctive lintels” (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region. The Iroquois Plain is the lowland bordering Lake Ontario. It was formed after glacial Lake Iroquois emptied eastward at the end of the Pleistocene. Old shorelines, cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are remnant features in this region. The width of this lowland around the current lake varies from a few hundred metres to approximately 13 kilometres (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190).



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Soils within the study area are Bondhead loam and Guerin loam (Webber et al. 1946). Bondhead loam is gently sloping, with good drainage. The soil is generally considered good soil for agricultural purposes. Guerin loam is imperfectly drained and generally quite level. Due to its imperfect drainage, Guerin loam is more often used for pasture and orchard than for cultivated agricultural purposes.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. A tributary of Soper Creek runs 130 metres to the west of the study area. Soper Creek feeds directly into Lake Ontario at Port Darlington, approximately eight kilometres south of the study area.

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by uppercase letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces due to the earth's curvature as one moves north. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lowercase letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered (Borden 1952). The Ministry issues these sequential numbers and maintains the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block AIGq.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The Ministry will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property or a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the Ministry's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified two registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (Government of Ontario 2026a). The registered archaeological sites near the study area are listed in Table 33.

Table 3 Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AIGq-14	Hirchberg	Indigenous	Findspot
AIGq-24	John Darch	Indigenous	Findspot

Other than the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment report for the Project, a query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* identified no previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2026b). However, as the Ministry does not currently maintain an accessible or searchable database of archaeological assessment areas by study area, additional archaeological assessments and studies may have occurred, or are occurring, within or adjacent to the current study area.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

1.3.2.1 Related Reports

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Project was completed by Stantec (2025). The archaeological fieldwork was conducted between June 2, 2025, to June 4, 2025, under Project Information Form number P394-0134-2025 (Stantec 2025). Stage 1 background research determined that the study area retained potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources and thus Stage 2 survey was recommended (Stantec 2015).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area identified one new archaeological location, H1 (AIGq-219) during test pit survey. The test pit survey at H1 (AIGq-219) documented 627 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 33 positive test pits and three test units (Stantec 2025). H1 (AIGq-219) encompasses an area of approximately 70 metres (north-south) by 40 metres (east-west) and surrounds an existing designated heritage structure (Stantec 2025). The Stage 2 artifact assemblage from H1 (AIGq-219) comprises: 236 ceramic artifacts, 205 household artifacts, 150 structural artifacts, 18 miscellaneous metals and tools, 13 personal artifacts, 3 pieces of recent material, 1 piece of horse hardware, and 1 miscellaneous artifact. Stantec (2025) recommended Stage 3 archaeological assessment for H1 (AIGq-219).

The detailed Stage 3 recommendations for H1 (AIGq-219) from Stantec (2025:31-32) are provided below:

Due to the high quantities of artifacts recovered, and historical documentation of occupation, there is a high level of cultural heritage value or interest that will likely result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Therefore, it is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) consist of hand excavation of test units every 10 metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Grid unit excavation will be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yielding units). Excavated



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

1 Project Context

May 20, 2026

soil will be screened through six mm mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit...

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) will also include additional site-specific archival research to supplement previous background information concerning land use and occupation history. This additional archival research will include, but not be limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

1.4 Existing Conditions

The study area for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) comprises an area of approximately 71 metres (north-south) by 56 metres (east-west) on part of Lot 10, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Darlington, former Durham County, now the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The study area comprises manicured lawns surrounding a Part IV Designated residential structure.



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

2 Field Methods

May 20, 2026

2 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between August 11, 2025, and November 14, 2025, under Project Information Form number P394-0141-2025 issued to Sarah Henderson, MA, of Stantec by the Ministry. The Client provided a map of the study area for the Project during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. This map was geo-referenced by Stantec’s Geographical Information Services (GIS) team, and a digital file (i.e., a shape file) was created of the Project’s study area. The digital file of the study area was uploaded to ArcGIS Field Maps powered by ESRI, customized by Stantec for archaeological survey and assessment, for digital data recording in the field. Data was recorded in the field on a handheld mobile device paired with a Trimble Catalyst DA2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver to an accuracy of less than one metre.

During the Stage 3 archaeological fieldwork, field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photographs in Section 8.1 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, per the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6, Standard 1.a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 6 illustrates the overall Stage 3 archaeological assessment results, photograph locations, and photograph directions.

Table 4 Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Field Director	Weather	Activity	Field Conditions
August 11, 2025	Nathan Ng (R1223)	Sunny, hot	Site gridding, unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

2 Field Methods

May 20, 2026

Date	Field Director	Weather	Activity	Field Conditions
August 12, 2025	Nathan Ng (R1223)	Sunny, hot	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
August 13, 2025	Nathan Ng (R1223)	Sunny, hot	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
August 14, 2025	Nathan Ng (R1223)	Sunny, hot	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
August 15, 2025	Nathan Ng (R1223)	Sunny, hot	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
November 3, 2025	Dan Kearns (P499)	Sunny, cool	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
November 4, 2025	Dan Kearns (P499)	Sunny, cool	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
November 6, 2025	Dan Kearns (P499)	Sunny, cool	Unit excavation	Soil was dry and friable, and screened well
November 14, 2025	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Overcast, cool	Installation of snow fencing	Not applicable

Before the start of Stage 3 archaeological assessment, previous archaeological assessment reports, site mapping, and global positioning system (GPS) coordinates were reviewed. As the archaeological site surrounds existing and built structures and was not accessible for ploughing, no CSP was required. The Stage 3 assessment was completed through test unit excavation.

The GPS coordinates recorded during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2025) were used to relocate the site and a five-metre recording grid oriented to magnetic north was established across the site area within the study area using a transit and tape around the positive Stage 2 test pits. Each five-metre by five-metre grid square



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

2 Field Methods

May 20, 2026

is referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-metre square was divided into 25 one-metre-square test units, with a subsquare number located in the southwest corner of the five-metre unit, five in the southeast corner, six immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 5). Datums for the site were set at grid coordinate 495E 1000N:1 (Datum 1) and 505E 1000N:25 (Datum 2) (Figure 6, and Tile 3 in the Supplementary Documentation).

The purpose of test unit excavation is to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy, and cultural features and to collect a representative sample of artifacts from the site. Additionally, subsurface testing facilitates the identification of artifact concentrations that may have resulted from activity or midden areas.

Due to the high quantities of Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2025) and historical documentation of the occupation, there is a high level of cultural heritage value or interest of H1 (AIGq-219) that will likely result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Therefore, in accordance with Stantec's (2025) recommendations, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) consisted of hand excavation of test units every 10 metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil, as per Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Overall, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment hand excavated 42 test units. Of these, 28 test units positioned at a 10-metre interval around, and within one metre of, physical barriers such as the existing structures, to test the nature and density of the subsurface artifact distribution at the site and based on the distribution of Stage 2 positive test pits. Some grid units were shifted to avoid encumbrances. For instance, units 515E 1000N:1 and 515E 990N:1 are grid units and were shifted by five metres due to the location of the historical structure. Similarly on the eastern side of the house units were shifted to the 535E grid line as the 530E line would have placed them within the heritage house



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

2 Field Methods

May 20, 2026

(see Tile 3 within the Supplementary Documentation). Moreover, unit 510E 1015N:1 was shifted five metres to the south to avoid a ground wasp nest that had been identified at grid location 510E 1020N:1

Following this, 14 additional test units, amounting to more than 40% of the grid unit total, were placed in areas of interest, i.e., adjacent to “high” yielding test units or above a positive Stage 2 test pit, in accordance with Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment site limits were defined based on sterile units or with artifact yields below a count of 60 mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts (Figure 7). Photos 1 to 12 document the Stage 3 test unit excavation of H1 (AIGq-219).

The test units were hand-excavated by systematic levels per Section 3.2.2 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The excavated soil was screened through six-millimetre (mm) wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The test units were excavated a minimum of five centimetres into the sterile subsoil. The subsoil within each test unit was trowelled, and soil profiles were examined for cultural deposits and/or features. Three features were identified during excavation. Identified features were not excavated and were covered with geotextile fabric as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Along the eastern edge of the site, two units were identified with higher counts: 535E 1025N:1 with a count of 240, and 530E 1005N:1 with a count of 268. Both units were placed as infill units to close off the eastern side of the site. Unit 535E 1025N:1 consisted of 240 artifacts, the assemblage of which comprised 163 fragments of a crushed canning jar. It was determined that this unit’s artifact assemblage was more recent in nature and was not a representation of the historical artifact assemblage being encountered to the west. When the non-archaeological material is removed from the unit count, Unit 535E 1025N:1 is left with 42 artifacts of 19th century origin. Unit 530E



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

2 Field Methods

May 20, 2026

1005N:1 consisted of 268 artifacts, comprising 150 fragments of window glass greater than 1.6 mm in thickness and 31 fragments of clear colourless undetermined glass and later artifacts that are not representative of the overall artifact assemblage. The large quantity of window glass present in this unit is suggestive of a windowpane being smashed in the area. With the removal of the 20th century artifacts from the artifact assemblage of Unit 530E 1005N:1, the 19th century artifact yield is 56. Figure 6 (Tile 3 in the Supplementary Documentation) depicts the overall site findings including the recent material that was documented within units 535E 1025N:1 and 530E 1005N:1, and Figure 7 (Tile 4 in the Supplementary Documentation) depicts the distribution of the 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts that determined points of interest and site limits.

Plan and profile photographs from representative test units were recorded and are presented in Section 8.1. Artifacts were bagged by unit number and stratigraphy and returned to the laboratory for analysis. The test units were backfilled when completed.



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

3 Record of Finds

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 55.

Table 5 Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Inventory	Location
Field Notes	16 pages of field notes	Stored digitally on Stantec's network servers
Field maps	One digital map	Stored digitally on Stantec's network servers
Photographs	198 digital photographs	Stored digitally on Stantec's network servers
Artifacts	2,223 artifacts	Stantec's archaeological laboratory at 400-1305 Riverbend Road, London, Ontario, N6K 0J5

The material cultural collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment is contained in one Bankers box, labelled by location number, Borden number, and artifact type. The box will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made to transfer it to a Ministry collections facility.

3.1 H1 (AIGq-219)

A total of 2,223 Euro-Canadian artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219). The unit excavation at H1 (AIGq-219) consisted of 42 test units covering an area of approximately 71 metres (north-south) by 56 metres (east-west) surrounding an existing designated heritage structure. Mapping illustrating the extent of H1 (AIGq-219) and the locations of the test units are included in the Supplementary Documentation. Samples of the artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219) are found in Section 8.2. The Stage 3 artifact catalogue is provided in Appendix A.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

The artifact assemblage from H1 (AIGq-219) includes 676 ceramic artifacts, 651 household artifacts, 589 structural artifacts, 170 pieces of recent material, 76 metal artifacts, 48 personal artifacts, 12 pieces of horse hardware, and 1 firearms/military artifact. The artifact assemblage is listed by artifact type in Table 6.

Table 6 Euro-Canadian Artifact Summary for H1 (AIGq-219)

Artifact	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Faunal remains	565	25.42
Nail, cut	256	11.52
Glass, window	208	9.36
Recent material	170	7.65
Whiteware, undecorated	167	7.51
Ironstone, undecorated	153	6.88
Brick	98	4.41
Glass, undetermined	56	2.52
Metal, miscellaneous	46	2.07
Earthenware, red	43	1.93
Ceramic, undetermined	39	1.75
Whiteware, transfer printed	35	1.57
Whiteware, sponged	35	1.57
Whiteware, painted	30	1.35
White clay pipe, bowl	26	1.17
Stoneware	23	1.03
Whiteware, banded	22	0.99
Ironstone, moulded	22	0.99
Glass, bottle	20	0.90
Yellowware	18	0.81
Metal, strap	17	0.76
Ironstone, sponged	14	0.63
Whiteware, edged	11	0.49
Ironstone, edged	11	0.49



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Artifact	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Nail, horseshoe	11	0.49
Whiteware, stamped	10	0.45
Ironstone, painted	10	0.45
Mortar	10	0.45
Nail, wire drawn	10	0.45
Pearlware, undecorated	9	0.40
Button	8	0.36
Yellowware, banded	7	0.31
White clay pipe, stem	7	0.31
Nail, wrought	6	0.27
Pearlware, edged	5	0.22
Coal/clinker	5	0.22
Ironstone, transfer printed	3	0.13
Glass, chimney/lamp	3	0.13
Screw	3	0.13
Whiteware, moulded	2	0.09
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	2	0.09
Rockinghamware	2	0.09
Comb/brush	2	0.09
White clay pipe, elbow	2	0.09
Metal, hook	2	0.09
Metal, wire	2	0.09
Porcelain, undecorated	1	0.04
Porcelain, moulded	1	0.04
Redware	1	0.04
Red clay pipe, stem	1	0.04
Slate pencil	1	0.04
Snap fastener	1	0.04
Glass, drinking	1	0.04
Utensil	1	0.04



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Artifact	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Bolt	1	0.04
Chain section/link	1	0.04
Metal ferrule	1	0.04
Metal, miscellaneous hardware	1	0.04
Metal, nut	1	0.04
Metal, spring	1	0.04
Horseshoe	1	0.04
Bullet shell casing	1	0.04
Slag	1	0.04
Total	2,223	100.0

3.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 676 ceramic artifacts was recovered from H1 (AIGq-219), listed in Table 7.

Samples of the ceramic artifacts are represented in Plates 1 to 3.

Table 7 Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)

Ceramic Artifacts	n	%
Whiteware	312	46.2
Ironstone	215	31.8
Utilitarian	43	6.4
Ceramic, undetermined	39	5.8
Yellowware	25	3.7
Stoneware	23	3.4
Pearlware	14	2.1
Porcelain	2	0.3
Rockinghamware	2	0.3
Redware	1	0.1
Total	676	100.0



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Whiteware was the most common (46.2%), followed by ironstone (31.8%), with the remaining types totaling less than 25% of the ceramic assemblage.

3.1.1.1 Ceramic Form and Function

The recovered ceramic sherds were examined to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers, as necessary. If Beaudoin's (2013) classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate.

The form of the ceramic fragments is summarized in Table 8. In general, most fragments could not be assigned a form.

Table 8 Form of Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Whiteware, undecorated	41	15	111	167
Ironstone, undecorated	39	1	113	153
Earthenware, red	0	43	0	43
Ceramic, undetermined	13	4	22	39



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Whiteware, sponged	16	13	6	35
Whiteware, transfer printed	20	9	6	35
Whiteware, painted	12	12	6	30
Stoneware	0	19	4	23
Ironstone, moulded	17	5	0	22
Whiteware, banded	0	22	0	22
Yellowware	0	16	2	18
Ironstone, sponged	5	2	7	14
Ironstone, edged	11	0	0	11
Whiteware, edged	11	0	0	11
Ironstone, painted	5	4	1	10
Whiteware, stamped	1	9	0	10
Pearlware, undecorated	2	0	7	9
Yellowware, banded	0	6	1	7
Pearlware, edged	5	0	0	5
Ironstone, transfer printed	1	2	0	3
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	0	2	0	2
Rockinghamware	0	0	2	2
Whiteware, moulded	1	1	0	2
Porcelain, moulded	0	1	0	1
Porcelain, undecorated	1	0	0	1
Redware	0	0	1	1
Total	201	186	289	676

Additionally, 597 of the 676 ceramic artifacts were fragmentary and the function of these pieces could not be determined. The function of the ceramic artifacts is organized by decorative style in Table 9.



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Table 9 Function of Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Cup	Saucer	Plate	Bowl	Fragment	Crock	Total
Whiteware, undecorated	0	1	1	0	165	0	167
Ironstone, undecorated	0	0	0	0	153	0	153
Earthenware, red	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Ceramic, undetermined	2	0	0	0	37	0	39
Whiteware, sponged	0	7	8	1	19	0	35
Whiteware, transfer printed	0	2	0	0	33	0	35
Whiteware, painted	2	3	0	4	21	0	30
Stoneware	0	0	0	0	16	7	23
Ironstone, moulded	0	0	16	0	6	0	22
Whiteware, banded	0	0	0	5	17	0	22
Yellowware	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Ironstone, sponged	0	0	0	1	13	0	14
Ironstone, edged	0	0	5	0	6	0	11
Whiteware, edged	0	0	8	0	3	0	11
Ironstone, painted	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Whiteware, stamped	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Pearlware, undecorated	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Yellowware, banded	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Pearlware, edged	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Ironstone, transfer printed	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Rockinghamware	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Whiteware, moulded	0	0	0	0	2	0	2



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Cup	Saucer	Plate	Bowl	Fragment	Crock	Total
Porcelain, moulded	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Porcelain, undecorated	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Redware	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	14	43	11	597	7	676

3.1.1.2 Whiteware

The whiteware assemblage includes 167 pieces of undecorated, 35 pieces of transfer printed, 35 pieces of sponged, 30 pieces of painted, 22 pieces of banded, 11 pieces of edged, 10 pieces of stamped, and 2 pieces of moulded whiteware.

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). The majority of the whiteware recovered from H1 (AIGq-219) are undecorated (n=167) and these pieces are not temporally diagnostic.

Early transfer printed whiteware often has thicker lines because of the paper used during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed whiteware was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details, or oil and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before the 1830s, blue was the most common colour used. During the 1830s and 1840s other colours, such as brown, black, red, green, and purple became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black, and brown were popular, with a variety of colours becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 35 transfer printed whiteware pieces was identified. The colour of transfer print that are represented within this assemblage are dark blue, red, brown, and black suggesting an occupation date of the 1840s to 1850s.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

For painted whiteware, blue and black were the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century, while polychrome patterns became increasingly popular from 1830 to 1860 (Stelle 2011). A total of 30 painted whiteware pieces was identified. The colours represented in this assemblage are blue, green, brown, red, black, and polychrome.

The practice of moulding and colouring the edges of tableware began in the late 18th century and remained popular until the 1870s. The earliest examples had scalloped or undulating edges. Scalloped edges decreased in popularity after 1840. Blue was the most common colour until the 1830s, with occasional green. Red was introduced at that time, although blue remained the dominant colour throughout (Adams 1994). Edged wares are created by moulding the rim then applying colour over top (Adams 1994). Two moulded whiteware pieces and 11 edged whiteware pieces were identified. The edged whiteware within the assemblage comprises 10 blue un-scalloped shell edge and one was identified as blue with scalloped shell edge.

Sponging is an inexpensive decoration, in which a sponge is used to decorate the surface of a ceramic to create a mottled effect. Blue was the most common colour used. This decorative technique became popular in the 1840s and remained until the 1870s (Adams 1994). A total of 35 sponged whiteware pieces was recovered; the sponged decoration is in the colours of blue, red, and green.

Ten stamped whiteware pieces were identified and all are blue.

Banding, or “Dipt”, ceramics are manufactured using a slip colour that is laid over the ceramic, making a slightly raised pattern which allows banded wares to be easily distinguished from painted wares (Adams 1994). Banded whiteware were made throughout the 19th century with the earlier pieces being more decorative, using mocha design or cat’s eye design (Sussman 1997) and the later pieces tending to be simpler with only bands (Adams 1994). A total of 22 banded whiteware pieces was identified; the colour of bands represented within the assemblage are blue, brown or a combination of blue and brown.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Overall, the whiteware assemblage from H1 (AIGq-219) suggests an occupation period from the mid to late 19th century that correlates with the site being occupied by the Rutledge Family.

3.1.1.3 Ironstone

The ironstone assemblage recovered from H1 (AIGw-219) during the Stage 3 assessment comprises 153 undecorated pieces, 22 moulded, 14 sponged, 11 edged, 10 painted, 3 transfer printed, and 2 flow transfer printed pieces. Ironstone, also known as white granite or stone china, is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain, with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2015). It was introduced *circa* 1815 for tablewares, kitchenwares, and toiletwares and started gaining popularity in the 1830s, but became the most popular by the 1870s and 1880s (Florida Museum of Natural History 2015; Saint Mary's University 2013). There were 153 pieces that were undecorated and are not temporary diagnostic.

Sponging is an inexpensive decoration, in which a sponge is used to decorate the surface of a ceramic to create a mottled effect. Blue was the most common colour used. This decorative technique became popular in the 1840s and remained until the 1870s (Adams 1994). A total of 14 sponged ironstone pieces were identified, all being blue.

The practice of moulding and colouring the edges of tableware began in the late 18th century and remained popular until the 1870s. The earliest examples had scalloped or undulating edges. Blue was the most common colour until the 1830s with occasional green. Red was introduced at that time, although blue remained the dominant colour throughout (Adams 1994). Edged wares are created by moulding the rim then applying colour over top (Adams 1994). Overall, 22 moulded ironstone pieces and 11 edged ironstone pieces were identified. The 11 edgeware pieces were blue unscalloped edge and four of these sherds were identified as having the chicken claw pattern.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

Painted ironstone pieces are typically painted covering the majority of the vessel with very little white showing through, with blue and black being the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century (Stelle 2001). Ten painted ironstone pieces were identified. Colours represented in the assemblage were blue, green and black.

Transfer printed ironstone was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details or the use of oil, and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century.

During the 1830s and 40s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black, and brown were popular with a variety of colours becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). Three transfer printed ironstone pieces were identified; the colours represented are black, red, and brown.

Flow transfer printing was popular in the late 1840s and 1850s and was later revived in the 1890s. The printing colour – usually blue, but sometimes black – was allowed to bleed into the glaze giving it a misty appearance (Adams 1994). Two flow transfer printed ironstone pieces were identified, both blue.

Overall, the ironstone assemblage from H1 (AIGq-219) suggests a period of use from the 1850s to the end of the 19th century.

3.1.1.4 Utilitarian Ceramics

Earthenware vessels are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century, with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). A total of 43 pieces of red earthenware was identified.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

3.1.1.5 Undetermined Ceramics

Those ceramic artifacts which could not be positively identified by type have been classified as “miscellaneous undetermined” for the sake of inclusion in this study. A total of 39 ceramic pieces could not be positively identified by type and as such are not temporally diagnostic.

3.1.1.6 Yellowware

Yellowware is partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage, and toiletwares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured circa 1840 to present and was at its peak popularity between 1870 and 1900 (Saint Mary’s University 2013). A total of 25 yellowware pieces was identified, of which seven pieces were decorated with banding that was either white or blue, and one piece was decorated with a blue mocha design.

3.1.1.7 Stoneware

Stoneware has a vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary between white, grey, and tan and are generally quite thick and durable (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002). Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). A total of 23 pieces of stoneware was identified.

3.1.1.8 Pearlware

Pearlware can be easily identified by a bluish glaze that appears along footring crevices because of the addition of cobalt to the glaze. Pearlware first came into production in 1779 with its decline in the 1830s (Adams 1994). Nine pieces of undecorated pearlware were recovered; three pieces were identified as blue scalloped shell edge, and two pieces were green scalloped shell edge. This small sample of an earlier ware is likely an example of a plate being held onto as an heirloom.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

3.1.1.9 Porcelain

Porcelain wares are produced with very high firing temperatures which result in a partial vitrification of the paste. Vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Because of its prohibitive cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario but becomes relatively common by the 20th century as less expensive production techniques were developed in Europe (Kenyon 1980). Two pieces of porcelain were identified, with one of those pieces having moulded decoration.

3.1.1.10 Rockinghamware

Rockinghamware sherds have been identified as yellow earthenware with a Rockingham glaze, which is a brown mottled and streaked glaze that often has part of the ceramic paste showing through. Rockinghamware first became popular in the 1840s and was manufactured throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. It is still produced in small quantities today (Adams 1994). Two pieces of rockinghamware were identified.

3.1.1.11 Redware

Redware is a thin bodied earthenware covered on both the interior and exterior surfaces by a dark reddish-brown, dark brown, or black glaze. This type of redware was commonly used in the early 19th century. One piece of redware was identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

3.1.2 Household Artifacts

A total of 651 household artifacts was recovered from H1 (AIGq-219). A sample of the household artifacts is represented in Plate 4 and 5.

Faunal remains comprise 565 of the household artifacts recovered.

Bottle glass is generally not narrowly diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to colour. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2025). A total of 20 pieces of bottle glass was recovered,



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

of which 13 were colourless, 3 were cobalt blue, 2 were olive, 1 was aqua, and 1 was amber brown. Four colourless pieces from a paneled bottle mended and had "...& Co" embossed on the body. One of the colourless fragments had a round base with a deep pontil scar. Pontil marks were found on free blown glass bottles which were common from the 1840s to 1860s. Pontil marks faded from manufacturing in the 1860s as various snap case tools replaced the pontil in glass manufacturing. The existing scar on this bottle could be representative of poor workmanship or a defective bottle (Kendrick 1971).

Fifty-six pieces of indeterminate glass, five pieces of coal/clinker, three pieces of chimney or lamp glass, one piece of a drinking glass, and one utensil were also identified; all are temporally non-diagnostic.

3.1.3 Structural Artifacts

A total of 589 structural artifacts was recovered from H1 (AIGq-219). A sample of the structural artifacts is represented in Plate 6.

Iron nails can be temporally diagnostic. Wrought nails are manufactured by hand and display distinctive faceted or "rose" heads. Shanks are generally square in cross-section with all sides tapering to a point. These were by far the most common variety of nail before the widespread adoption of machine-cut nails in the 1830s (Adams 1994). Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron resulting in shanks with a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). First developed in the 1850s, wire nails began to replace cut nails in the 1890s (Adams 1994). Of the iron nails recovered, 256 are cut nails, 10 are wire drawn nails, and 6 are wrought nails. Typically, wrought nails were used prior to the 1830s before cut nails replaced them as the dominant style. However, their presence on the site does not necessarily indicate an occupation prior to the 1830s as nails can be reused multiples time before being discarded. Therefore, the six wrought nails are most



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

likely part of the property owner's continued use of a collection of spare nails. The cut nails are more indicative of the site occupation during the mid to late 19th century.

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980). Of the pieces of window glass, 174 pieces were greater than 1.6 mm in thickness and 34 pieces were lesser than 1.6 mm in thickness. Thus, the window glass assemblage likely dates to post 1850 given most of the pieces measure more than 1.6 mm in thickness.

The additional structural artifacts – the brick and mortar fragments and the bolts – are not considered temporally diagnostic.

3.1.4 Metal Artifacts

A total of 76 metal artifacts was identified at H1 (AIGq-219). This assemblage includes 46 pieces of miscellaneous metal, 17 pieces of metal strap, 3 metal screws, 2 metal hooks, 2 metal wires, 1 chain link section, 1 metal ferrule, 1 piece of metal hardware, 1 nut, 1 spring, and 1 slag fragment. None of these items are considered temporally diagnostic.

3.1.5 Personal Artifacts

A total of 48 personal artifacts was identified at H1 (AIGq-219). A sample of the personal artifacts is represented in Plate 7.

The assemblage includes 26 pieces of white clay pipe bowl, 7 pieces of white clay pipe stems, 2 pieces of white clay pipe elbows, and 1 red clay pipe stem. The initial “T D” are found on 17 of the white pipe bowl fragments. One white bowl fragment displays an embossed ship, and another displays a laurel wreath. One stem displayed “HEND...”



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

from the company Henderson out of Montreal which was active from 1847 to 1876 (Walker 1983). Another stem displayed “D.../QUEBEC” from W. & D. Bell, a Quebec company active from 1862 to 1881 (Walker 1983). Clay pipes, made from either white or red clay, were a popular item in the 19th century but declined in popularity in the last 20 years of the 19th century due to the increasing use of cigarettes (Adams 1994).

Additionally, eight buttons were identified, of which four were metal, two were a fabric covered metal, one was bone or ivory, and one was black glass with a sunburst etching. Buttons can be manufactured from many different materials, including metal, bone, shell, ceramic, agate, and wood, as seen in this assemblage. Metal buttons are often used as exterior coat buttons but are also used as suspender buttons and on other pieces of clothing (Adams 1994). Bone or ivory buttons were commonly used on underclothing in the 19th century, bone buttons being replaced with vegetable ivory in the last quarter of the 19th century (Adams 1994), although it is difficult to discern the material type for this particular button.

The remaining items of the personal artifact assemblage comprise two comb/brush pieces, one slate pencil, and one snap fastener; all of which are not considered temporally diagnostic.

3.1.6 Recent Material

Recent material, such as canning jars, are indicative of the 20th and 21st century and may indicate long-term occupation of an archaeological site or previous disturbance to the archaeological site depending on the context. There are 170 pieces of recent material recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of H1 (AIGq-219), including 163 pieces of a crushed CROWN canning jar, embossed with the date “1952” and a crown insignia, the CROWN canning jar lid, and other recent items.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

3.1.7 Horse Hardware

Horse hardware, such as horseshoes or horseshoe nails, are not considered temporally diagnostic but do indicate that horses were likely present on or within the vicinity of the archaeological site at some point. There were 11 horseshoe nails and one horseshoe recovered from H1 (AIGq-219).

3.1.8 Firearms/Military Artifacts

One 5.8 mm bullet shell casing was recovered. It is not temporally diagnostic.

3.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

The Stage 3 test unit excavations, comprising 42 one-metre units, were conducted across the site area measuring approximately 71 metres by 56 metres. Overall, 2,223 Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected.

The artifact frequencies were generally higher the closer the excavation unit was to the historical structure on the property; however, the highest yield units were not directly adjacent to the structure itself. So, while the frequency of artifacts was at its lowest when furthest away from the structure, it was not consistently at its highest adjacent to the structure. The highest yielding units were 530E 1005N:1 (268 artifacts), 535E 1025N:1 (240 artifacts), 515E 1000N:1 (221 artifacts), 505E 995N:1 (206 artifacts), 500E 1000N:1 (138 artifacts), and 520E 1010N:1 (128 artifacts). The remaining 36 units had frequencies of less than 100 artifacts, with one unit (480E 980N:1) being sterile (Figure 6). Two units that were placed on the eastern side of the site had elevated artifact counts; however, they were not expanded upon due to nature of artifacts recovered. Unit 535E 1025N:1 consisted of 240 artifacts, the assemblage being 163 fragments of a crushed canning jar, as well as other items dating to the late 19th and early 20th century; later than the earlier material located on the western and central portion of the site. Unit 530E 1005N:1 consisted of 268 artifacts, the majority consisting of 150 fragments of window glass greater than 1.6 mm in thickness and 31 fragments of clear colourless bottle glass. The large quantity of window glass present in this unit is



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

suggestive of a windowpane being smashed in the area. It was determined that expansion beyond this unit was not necessary. The Stage 3 site limits were defined based on sterile units or with artifact yields below a count of 60 mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts (Figure 7).

Three possible subsurface features were identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The first possible feature, Feature 1, is a collection of large stones believed to be associated with a collapsed wall (Photo 8). Feature 1 appears to span both 505E 1010N:5 and 515E 1010N:1, following an east-west orientation, with similar large stones and soil composition within the units surrounding the large stones. Surrounding subsoil in both units was a mottled yellow-orange-brown silty sand at a depth of approximately 35 to 40 centimetres. The artifact assemblage associated with Feature 1 consisted of predominantly structural artifacts with a few ceramics. Feature 1 is tentatively identified as a stone foundation and may be related to an outbuilding that is no longer standing. The second possible feature, Feature 2, is a potential stone wall, potentially related to an outbuilding, located in Unit 515E 995N:1 (Photo 10). This unit was excavated to 18 centimetres before encountering the potential stone wall and excavation was halted; therefore, only the silty topsoil was documented. The artifact assemblage associated with Feature 2 consisted of 21 ceramics, 8 faunal remains, 1 button, and 1 cut nail. The third possible feature, Feature 3, is an unidentifiable type located in Unit 490E 990N:1 (Photo 9). Feature 3 is circular in shape and consists of a dark soil interior encircled by an ash line and is a potential historical post mould. The artifact assemblage from the unit above Feature 3 consisted of 17 ceramics, 3 cut nails, and 1 faunal remain. This unit was excavated to 33 centimetres.

Potential midden areas were identified in units 500E 1000N:1 and 505E 995N:1. Unit 500E 1000N:1 was identified as a potential midden as the artifact assemblage consisted of 138 artifacts that yielded 112 faunal remains, 25 ceramic sherds, and 1 piece of scrap metal. Unit 505 E 995N:1 was also identified as potential midden as the artifact assemblage consisted of 206 artifacts that yielded 104 faunal remains, 60 ceramic



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

3 Record of Finds

May 20, 2026

sherds, 14 white clay pipe fragments, 16 nails, 5 pieces of window glass, 2 pieces of metal strapping, 2 fragments of bottle glass, 2 fragments of undetermined glass, and 1 fragment of chimney glass. Unit 500E 1000N:1's assemblage represents a typical kitchen midden assemblage, while Unit 505E 995N:1's assemblage has a slightly higher content of personal and structural artifacts and may be more representative of a household midden or refuse pit.



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

4 Analysis and Conclusions

May 20, 2026

4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) resulted in the recovery of 2,223 Euro-Canadian artifacts. The assemblage comprises 676 ceramic artifacts, 651 household artifacts, 589 structural artifacts, 170 pieces of recent material, 76 metal artifacts, 48 personal artifacts, 12 pieces of horse hardware, and 1 firearms/military artifact.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of H1 (AIGq-219) consisted of the hand excavation of 42 one-metre test units from August 11, 2025, to November 14, 2025. The units excavated represent a site that consists of a single stratum (topsoil) above subsoil across the site. Table 11 summarizes the artifacts recovered from H1 (AIGq-219) during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2025) and the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Table 10 Compiled Artifact Totals for H1 (AIGq-219)

Artifact	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Ceramic	236	676	912
Household	205	651	856
Structural	150	589	739
Metal	18	76	94
Personal	13	48	61
Recent material	3	170	173
Horse hardware	1	12	13
Miscellaneous artifacts	1	0	1
Firearms/Military	0	1	1
Total	627	2,223	2,850

The ceramic assemblage recovered from H1 (AIGq-219) is predominately whiteware (46.2%) and ironstone (31.8%). Pearlware, utilitarian, stoneware, undetermined



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

4 Analysis and Conclusions

May 20, 2026

ceramics, yellowware, redware, Rockinghamware, and porcelain ceramics were also present. The types of refined ceramics recovered suggest a mid-19th century to early 20th century period of use which aligns with the residency of the house on the property. The presence of pearlware, which would suggest an occupation as early as the 1830s, is more likely the result of heirloom pieces preserved by the property owners.

Of the household artifact assemblage, the majority of the artifacts were not temporally diagnostic. The bottle glass recovered can be used to date the assemblage, since colourless glass did not generally appear until after 1870. The bottle glass collection from H1 (AIGq-291) suggests a period of use in the late 19th century and early 20th century. In the structural artifact assemblage, 256 cut nails were identified. As discussed in Section 3.1.3 above, cut nails started to be manufactured in 1790 and were popular between 1830 and 1890 (Adams 1994), which is consistent with the main type of nail being used for the construction of the house in 1859 and the various outbuildings. Ten wire drawn nails were recovered, which began to replace cut nails in the 1890s and are still used today (Adams 1994), suggesting the long-term occupation of the site into the early 20th century. Also, six wrought nails were collected. As this type of nail lost its popularity by the 1830s and were almost completely replaced by cut nails by the 1850s, when the house was built, the recovered wrought nails are most likely a holdover of recycled nails used by the housebuilder.

There were also 98 pieces of brick, predominately red in colour, and 10 pieces of mortar identified. A total of 208 pieces of window glass was recovered, 174 are greater than 1.6 mm in thickness and 34 are less than 1.6 mm in thickness. Since most of the recovered window glass has a thickness of greater than 1.6 mm, this suggests a post-1850s period of use.

The personal artifact assemblage includes 35 fragments of white clay pipes which suggest a 19th century period of use. Two of the white clay pipe stems features temporally identifiable embossing. One stem displayed “HEND...” from the company Henderson out of Montreal which was active from 1847 to 1876 (Walker 1983). Another



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

4 Analysis and Conclusions

May 20, 2026

stem displayed “D.../QUEBEC” from W. & D. Bell, a Quebec company active from 1862-1881 (Walker 1983). These examples confirm a mid- to late 19th century occupation. A single piece of red clay pipe stem was also identified. Additionally, eight buttons were identified. One four-hole sew-through button made of bone or ivory was identified, further suggesting a 19th century period of use. The remaining buttons were metal or black glass, and not temporally diagnostic.

The remaining artifacts are not temporally diagnostic; however, the presence of a corroded horseshoe and 11 horseshoe nails suggests that horses were present on the property at some point in the past.

Three possible subsurface features were identified, but not excavated, during the Stage 3 test unit excavation, as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Possible stone walls were identified: Feature 1 spanning units 505E 1010N:5 and 515E 1010N:1 and Feature 2 against the existing structure in unit 515E 995N:1. The archaeological team excavated around the large stones within the soil matrix in which they were embedded, but no further excavation was completed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Lastly, Feature 3, a potential historical post mould, was discovered in unit 490E 990N:1.

Spatially, H1 (AIGq-219) is located on Lot 10, Concession 4, a property which was owned by a member of the Rutledge family from at least 1852 until 1925. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham County, Ont.* (Belden & Co. 1878) shows a homestead in the same location as the current household structure on the property which has been designated as a heritage structure (Figure 4). Heritage records date the construction of the house to around 1860 which fits with the ownership timeline. The artifact assemblage consists of ceramics, structural, personal and household artifacts predominately spanning from the mid-to-late 19th century, during the Rutledge family’s occupation of the property.



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

4 Analysis and Conclusions

May 20, 2026

As discussed in Section 3.3, the core of the site appears to be located to the western side of the heritage structure, dropping off significantly in concentrations as the units moved away from the heritage structure. The majority of the artifact assemblage that was recovered is representative of the site occupation of the Rutledge family that occurred approximately from 1852 to 1925. The presence of recent material confirms the continued occupation of the site into the late 20th century.

The potential stone features, Feature 1 and Feature 2, uncovered during the Stage 3 excavation, are potential stone foundations of outbuildings that are no longer standing. The artifact assemblage from the soils above these features remains consistent with the occupation period of the Rutledge family, i.e., from the 1840s to 1925. Potential midden areas were identified in units 500E 1000N:1 and 505E 995N:1. The assemblage for 500E 1000N:1 represents a typical kitchen midden assemblage, while the assemblage for 505E 995N:1 has a slightly higher content of personal and structural artifacts and may be more representative of a household midden or refuse pit. The identification of these features and the potential presence of a midden directly related to the Rutledge family indicates that H1 (AIGq-219) retains further cultural heritage value or interest of the site.

Material and archival evidence indicates that the site retains further cultural heritage value or interest based on the archaeological features observed as per Section 3.4.2 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Thus, H1 (AIGq-219) retains cultural heritage value or interest and meets the requirements for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of development impacts.



5 Recommendations

Based on the Stage 3 archaeological assessment results and in accordance with Section 3.4.2 and Section 7.9.4 of Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines of Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that archaeological site H1 (AIGq-219) retains further cultural heritage value or interest, and **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of development impacts is recommended.**

The Ministry prefers, for sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, that the site be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). In consultation with the Client, the Stage 4 mitigation of H1 (AIGq-219) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. Thus, H1 (AIGq-219) requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts by excavation prior to any construction activities. It is recommended that the Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts at H1 (AIGq-219) proceed by archaeological excavation as follows:

Block Excavation:

1. Unit 500E 1000N:1 and Unit 505E 995N:1 have been identified as potential midden areas. As such, Stage 4 block hand excavations will be concentrated around these units (Tile 5). Hand excavation must be completed in one metre square units, by cultural layer or by strata. The excavated soil must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six mm and excavation must extend five centimetres into subsoil unless a cultural feature is encountered as per Section 4.2.2 Standard 5 and 6 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Block excavation should proceed outward from Unit 500E 1000N:1 and Unit 505E 995N:1 and will conclude when a potential midden feature has been fully exposed and block excavation has extended two metres beyond the limit of any cultural feature or when peripheral units of the block yield no more than 60



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

5 Recommendations

May 20, 2026

artifacts. However, it should be noted that artifact counts should not be the only factor in determining block excavation limits; types of artifacts being encountered (bone or burnt artifacts) and changes in the assemblage should also be considered. If recoveries do not increase the comprehensive understanding of the site occupation and the information produced proves redundant as excavations expand, then a valid argument can be made to terminate block excavation.

2. Any cultural features identified during Stage 4 block excavation must have the block excavation extend two metres beyond the cultural feature regardless of artifact yields, as per Section 4.2.2 Standard 7.c in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Mechanical Topsoil Removal:

3. Upon completion of block excavation, the remainder of H1 (AIGq-219) is to be excavated by mechanical topsoil removal following the standards set out in Section 4.2.3 in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). An excavator with a flat-edged bucket and extendable arm must be used to maintain the integrity of subsoil surface features. Topsoil removal must be carried out under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist. In accordance with Table 4.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), topsoil removal must extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered cultural features and 10 metres beyond the limits of the Stage 3 and Stage 4 excavations (Tile 5).
4. Features 1, 2, and 3 will be subjected to mechanical topsoil removal to fully expose the features and document them in accordance with Section 4.2.1, Standard 9 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and recorded in relation to the grid established



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

5 Recommendations

May 20, 2026

during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Identified cultural features must be hand excavated in accordance with Section 4.2.2 Standard 7 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The feature soils must be screened through six mm mesh except for samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis or floatation. Soil samples taken for floatation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

5. Other cultural features and evidence of settlement patterns identified following mechanical topsoil removal, if any, must be documented in accordance with Section 4.2.1, Standard 9 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and recorded in relation to the grid established during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The cultural features must be hand excavated in accordance with Section 4.2.2 Standard 7 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Feature soils must be screened through six mm mesh except for samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis or floatation. Soil samples taken for floatation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and to enter this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.



6 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The proponent or person discovering the



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**
6 Advice on Compliance with Legislation
May 20, 2026

archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering human remains shall immediately notify the police or coroner, and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.



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Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

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**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

8 Images

8.1 Photos

Photo 1: Test unit excavation, facing east-northeast



Photo 2: Test unit excavation, facing north-northeast



Photo 3: Test unit 505E 995N:25, plan view, facing grid north



Photo 4: Test unit 505E 995N:25 north wall profile, facing grid north



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

**Photo 5: Test unit 520E 1020N:1, plan
view facing grid north**



**Photo 6: Test unit 520E 1020N:1 north
wall profile, facing grid
north**



**Photo 7: Test unit 505E 1040N:2, plan
view, facing grid north**



**Photo 8: Test unit 515E 1010N:1,
Feature 1, facing grid
north**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

**Photo 9: Test unit 490E 990N:1,
Feature 3, facing grid north**



**Photo 10: Test unit 515E 995N:1,
Feature 2, facing grid north**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

8.2 Plates

Plate 1 Sample of Whiteware Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)

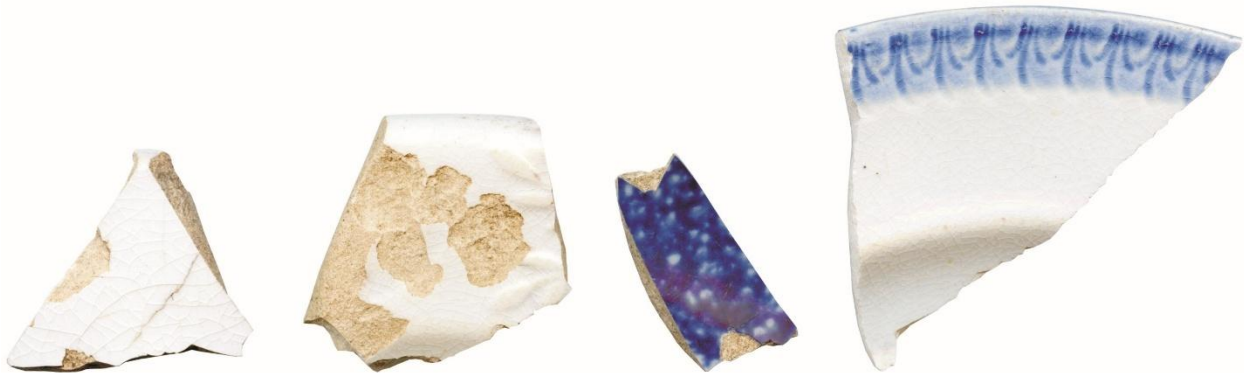


**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 2 Sample of Ironstone Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)



A. Ironstone,
Undecorated,
Cat. #485

B. Ironstone,
Moulded,
Cat. #482

C. Ironstone,
Sponged,
Cat. #501

D. Ironstone,
Edged,
Cat. #512



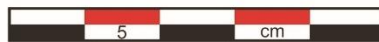
E. Ironstone,
Painted,
Cat. #550



F. Ironstone,
Transfer Printed,
Cat. #665



G. Ironstone, Flow
Transfer Printed,
Cat. #675



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 3 Sample of Additional Ceramic Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

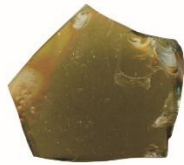
8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 4 Sample of Household Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)



A. Glass, Bottle,
Cat. #473



B. Glass, Bottle,
Cat. #688



C. Glass,
Chimney/Lamp,
Cat. #399



D. Glass, Drinking,
Cat. #589



E. Utensil,
Cat. #621



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 5 Sample of Faunal Remains from H1 (AIGq-219)



A. Faunal Remains,
Cat. #273



B. Faunal Remains,
Cat. #279



C. Faunal Remains,
Cat. #300



C. Faunal Remains,
Cat. #613



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 6 Sample of Structural Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

8 Images

May 20, 2026

Plate 7 Sample of Personal Artifacts from H1 (AIGq-219)



A. White Clay
Pipe, Bowl,
Cat. #390



B. Button,
Cat. #568



C. Button,
Cat. #569



D. Button,
Cat. #626



E. White Clay
Pipe, Stem,
Cat. #462



F. Comb/Brush,
Cat. #358



G. Red Clay
Pipe, Stem,
Cat. #303



H. Slate Pencil,
Cat. #656



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**

9 Maps

May 20, 2026

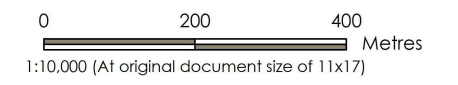
9 Maps

General maps of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the study area follow on succeeding pages. Maps illustrating the exact site location do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.





- Legend
- Study Area
 - Watercourse (Intermittent)
 - Watercourse (Permanent)
 - Waterbody



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2025
 3. Orthoimage © Google Maps, 2025.

Project Location: 160941159
 Regional Municipality of Durham: Prepared by AT on 2026-03-30
 Technical Review by JW on 2025-07-15

Client/Project: Municipality of Clarington, ON
 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Figure No.: **2**

Title: **Location of the Study Area**

\\c0215-ppl601\work_group\160941159\03_data\glt_data\glt_cad\glt\maps\archaeology\report_figures\160941159_stages3_figures\160941159_stages3_figures.aprx\160941159_stages3_figures.aprx By: cstandlich
 Revised: 2026-03-30

\\c0215-ppl601\work_group\0160941159\03_data\gis_cad\gis_maps\archaeology\report_figures\160941159_Stage3_Figures\aprx\160941159_Stage3_Figures\Fig03_1861_Map_Reviewed_2026-03-30_by_clandich



Legend
Study Area (approximate)

MAP NOT TO SCALE

1. Reference: Tremaine, George. 1861. Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Canada West. Toronto: George C. Tremaine.

Project Location 160941159
Regional Municipality of Durham Prepared by AT on 2026-03-30
Technical Review by JW on 2025-07-15

Client/Project
Municipality of Clarington, ON
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations
Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIG-Q-219)

Figure No.
3

Title
Portion of Tremaine's 1861 Map of Durham County

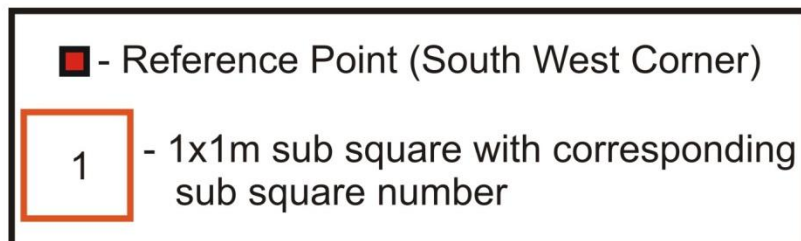
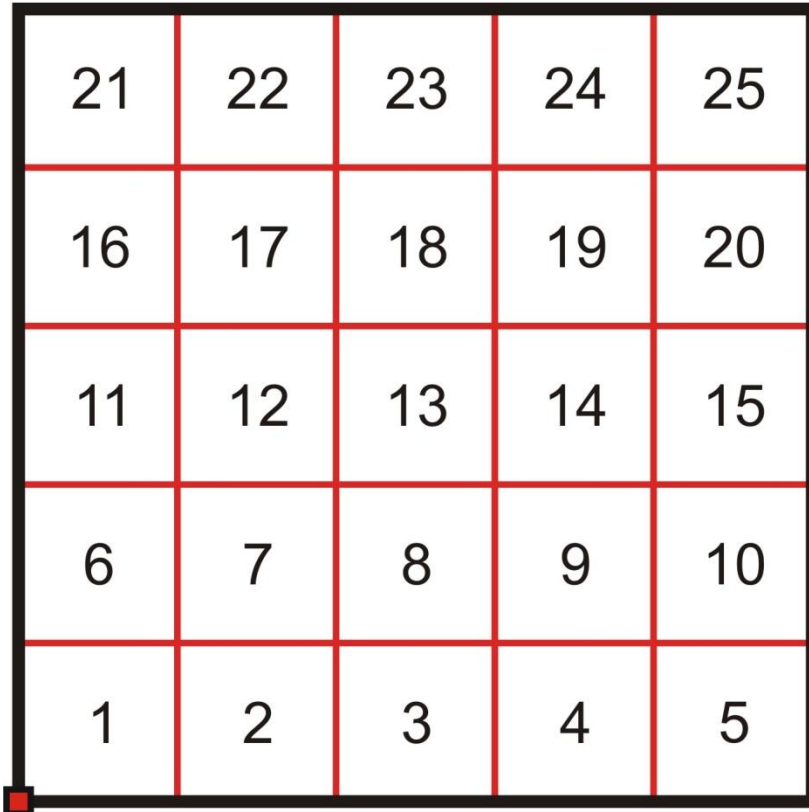
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

9 Maps

May 20, 2026

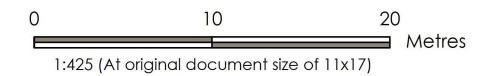
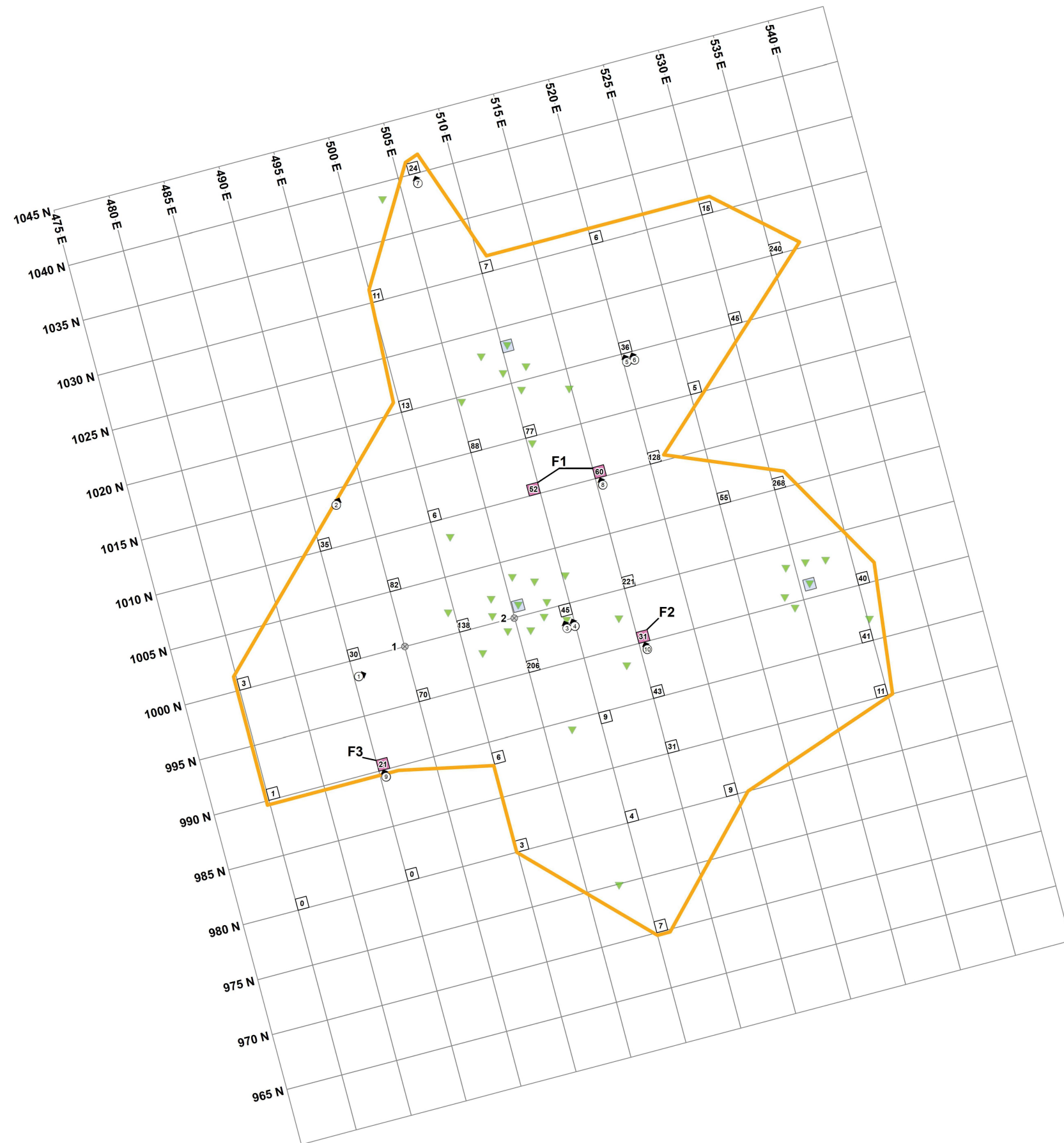
Figure 5 Grid Orientation

5x5m Square Unit



Legend

- Archaeology Site - H1 (AIGq-219)
- Photo Location and Direction
- Datum
- Positive Shovel Test – Stantec (2025)
- 5 m Grid
- Stage 2 Test Unit
- Stage 3 Excavation Unit
- Potential Euro-Canadian Subsurface Feature



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2025

Project Location: 160941159
 Regional Municipality of Durham
 Prepared by AT on 2026-04-06
 Technical Review by JW on 2025-07-15

Client/Project: Municipality of Clarington, ON
 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Figure No.

6

Title

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)**
May 20, 2026

Appendices



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656
Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Appendix A Artifact Catalogue
May 20, 2026**

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Appendix A Artifact Catalogue
 May 20, 2026

Note: some cells in the Artifact Catalogue have been left intentionally blank.

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
187	530	1005	1	0-46	1	nail, cut	11		2 complete, 9 head and shank
188	530	1005	1	0-46	1	screw	2		tapered, slot head
189	530	1005	1	0-46	1	bolt	1		threaded, carriage
190	530	1005	1	0-46	1	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
191	530	1005	1	0-46	1	coal/clinker	1		small fragment
192	530	1005	1	0-46	1	faunal remains	6		large mammal, 3 sawn
193	530	1005	1	0-46	1	faunal remains	2		small mammal
194	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, bottle	2		cobalt blue, body fragments
195	530	1005	1	0-46	1	stoneware	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	beige glaze exterior and interior
196	530	1005	1	0-46	1	stoneware	4	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	tan glaze
197	530	1005	1	0-46	1	stoneware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	cream glaze



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
198	530	1005	1	0-46	1	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
199	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue element
200	530	1005	1	0-46	1	ironstone, edged	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped shell edge, mending
201	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, edged	3	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscalloped shell edge, 2 mending
202	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, sponged	3	flatware / saucer (rim)	blue, 2 mending
203	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, sponged	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
204	530	1005	1	0-46	1	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	panelled
205	530	1005	1	0-46	1	ironstone, undecorated	4	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
206	530	1005	1	0-46	1	ironstone, undecorated	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
207	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, undecorated	4	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
208	530	1005	1	0-46	1	whiteware, undecorated	14	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
209	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, window	150		greater than 1.6 mm
210	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, window	6		less than 1.6 mm
211	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, undetermined	31		colourless, small fragments
212	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, undetermined	1		burnt
213	530	1005	1	0-46	1	recent material	2		safety glass fragments
214	530	1005	1	0-46	1	glass, chimney/lamp	1		colourless, thin fragment
215	530	1005	1	0-46	1	porcelain, undecorated	1	flatware / saucer (base)	
216	530	1005	1	0-46	1	snap fastener	1		small metal base portion
217	535	1025	1	0-50	1	faunal remains	5		mammal
218	535	1025	1	0-50	1	brick	3		red clay fragments
219	535	1025	1	0-50	1	nail, cut	3		complete



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
220	535	1025	1	0-50	1	metal, strap	4		flat with fastener remnants
221	535	1025	1	0-50	1	metal, miscellaneous	12		thin fragments
222	535	1025	1	0-50	1	stoneware	2	hollowware / crock (rim)	tan glaze exterior, brown glaze interior
223	535	1025	1	0-50	1	stoneware	5	hollowware / crock (lid)	burnt, dark brown glaze exterior
224	535	1025	1	0-50	1	stoneware	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	yellow paste, cream glaze
225	535	1025	1	0-50	1	earthenware, red	4	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
226	535	1025	1	0-50	1	earthenware, red	7	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
227	535	1025	1	0-50	1	earthenware, red	7	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
228	535	1025	1	0-50	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	dark blue scenic pattern



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
229	535	1025	1	0-50	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	hollowware / unknown (handle)	mending
230	535	1025	1	0-50	1	whiteware, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
231	535	1025	1	0-50	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
232	535	1025	1	0-50	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
233	535	1025	1	0-50	1	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / plate (rim)	wheat pattern
234	535	1025	1	0-50	1	ironstone, moulded	4	flatware / plate (rim)	mending, some burnt, floral pattern on stippled background on marly, with band of dots around rim
235	535	1025	1	0-50	1	whiteware, banded	6	hollowware / unknown (3 rim, 3 non-rim)	blue bands
236	535	1025	1	0-50	1	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
237	535	1025	1	0-50	1	glass, lid	1		CROWN canning jar lid, stuck inside bent aluminum ring
238	535	1025	1	0-50	1	glass, jar	163		crushed CROWN canning jar: 5 rim fragments with wide-mouthed threaded finish, 155 body fragments, some with embossed crown symbol and letters, 3 base fragments with "D" inside diamond symbol, and "1952" embossed
239	515	995	1	0-18	1	faunal remains	2		small mammal
240	515	995	1	0-18	1	faunal remains	5		large mammal, 2 sawn
241	515	995	1	0-18	1	nail, cut	1		shank
242	515	995	1	0-18	1	button	1		metal, 2-hole sew-through, with rim
243	515	995	1	0-18	1	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
244	515	995	1	0-18	1	ironstone, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	black line



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
245	530	1030	1	0-32	1	faunal remains	15		mammal
246	495	995	1	0-33	1	mortar	2		small fragments
247	495	995	1	0-33	1	white clay pipe, stem	1		unmarked mid-section
248	495	995	1	0-33	1	nail, horseshoe	1		complete
249	495	995	1	0-33	1	nail, wire drawn	1		head and shank
250	495	995	1	0-33	1	nail, cut	9		2 complete, 5 head and shank, 1 partial shank, 1 shank and tip
251	495	995	1	0-33	1	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6 mm
252	495	995	1	0-33	1	faunal remains	3		indeterminate
253	495	995	1	0-33	1	faunal remains	26		mammal, 7 sawn
254	495	995	1	0-33	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
255	495	995	1	0-33	1	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue bands
256	495	995	1	0-33	1	yellowware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue mocha



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
257	495	995	1	0-33	1	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue and green botanical
258	495	995	1	0-33	1	whiteware, undecorated	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
259	495	995	1	0-33	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / saucer (rim)	
260	495	995	1	0-33	1	whiteware, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	depressed band around rim
261	495	995	1	0-33	1	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscalloped chicken foot
262	495	995	1	0-33	1	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
263	495	995	1	0-33	1	ceramic, undetermined	1	hollowware / unknown (base)	burnt, blue transfer printed leaf on interior ring base
264	495	995	1	0-33	1	ceramic, undetermined	3	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	burnt, 1 with brown floral-fibre transfer print
265	495	995	1	0-33	1	ironstone, undecorated	7	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
266	490	990	1	0-33	1	nail, cut	3		1 complete, 2 shank and tip
267	490	990	1	0-33	1	pearlware, edged	2	flatware / plate (rim)	green, scalloped shell edge, mending
268	490	990	1	0-33	1	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / plate (rim)	groove around rim
269	490	990	1	0-33	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
270	490	990	1	0-33	1	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
271	490	990	1	0-33	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	hollowware / unknown (base)	
272	490	990	1	0-33	1	whiteware, undecorated	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
273	490	990	1	0-33	1	faunal remains	1		large mammal
274	530	1020	1	0-56	1	coal/clinker	3		small fragments
275	530	1020	1	0-56	1	metal, strap	1		thin fragment
276	530	1020	1	0-56	1	nail, cut	2		head and shank
277	530	1020	1	0-56	1	nail, wire drawn	2		complete



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
278	530	1020	1	0-56	1	brick	2		red clay fragments
279	530	1020	1	0-56	1	faunal remains	7		mammal
280	530	1020	1	0-56	1	glass, undetermined	1		burnt
281	530	1020	1	0-56	1	glass, window	3		less than 1.6 mm
282	530	1020	1	0-56	1	glass, window	4		greater than 1.6 mm
283	530	1020	1	0-56	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
284	530	1020	1	0-56	1	whiteware, banded	5	hollowware / bowl (2 rim, 3 non-rim)	wide blue band around exterior rim, above thin dark brown bands
285	530	1020	1	0-56	1	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped shell edged
286	530	1020	1	0-56	1	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	grey glaze
287	530	1020	1	0-56	1	ironstone, undecorated	4	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
288	530	1020	1	0-56	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
289	530	1020	1	0-56	1	whiteware, undecorated	5	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
290	510	985	21	0-51	1	faunal remains	5		mammal
291	510	985	21	0-51	1	brick	3		red clay fragments
292	510	985	21	0-51	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue decorative pattern
293	495	1005	1	0-45	1	nail, cut	1		complete
294	495	1005	1	0-45	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin fragment
295	495	1005	1	0-45	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
296	495	1005	1	0-45	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
297	495	1005	1	0-45	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
298	495	1005	1	0-45	1	whiteware, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
299	495	1005	1	0-45	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base)	
300	495	1005	1	0-45	1	faunal remains	52		mammal, 3 sawn
301	495	1005	1	0-45	1	faunal remains	15		indeterminate
302	505	995	25	0-32	1	faunal remains	5		mammal
303	505	995	25	0-32	1	red clay pipe, stem	1		unmarked mid-section
304	505	995	25	0-32	1	white clay pipe, bowl	1		embossed ship
305	505	995	25	0-32	1	bullet shell casing	1		5.8 mm
306	505	995	25	0-32	1	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm
307	505	995	25	0-32	1	brick	4		large red clay fragments
308	505	995	25	0-32	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
309	505	995	25	0-32	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
310	505	995	25	0-32	1	yellowware, banded	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	narrow white bands exterior, mending
311	505	995	25	0-32	1	yellowware	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	
312	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, green, and blue
313	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (base)	pedestal base rim with decorative moulded band
314	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, painted	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	green and red sprig, mending
315	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, painted	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, unknown element
316	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, sponged	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
317	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
318	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, undecorated	6	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 4 non-rim)	
319	505	995	25	0-32	1	whiteware, undecorated	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
320	505	1015	1	0-39	1	metal, strap	2		thin fragments
321	505	1015	1	0-39	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin fragment
322	505	1015	1	0-39	1	faunal remains	11		mammal
323	505	1015	1	0-39	1	faunal remains	2		bird
324	505	1015	1	0-39	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		small non-ferrous broken tab with ring; small battery or electrical terminal
325	505	1015	1	0-39	1	nail, cut	21		8 complete, 6 head and shank, 7 shank and tip
326	505	1015	1	0-39	1	white clay pipe, stem	1		small, orange glazed, proximal end fragment
327	505	1015	1	0-39	1	glass, bottle	1		colourless round base with deep pontil scar
328	505	1015	1	0-39	1	glass, undetermined	2		burnt



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
329	505	1015	1	0-39	1	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6 mm
330	505	1015	1	0-39	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
331	505	1015	1	0-39	1	yellowware	15	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
332	505	1015	1	0-39	1	earthenware, red	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	mending, brown glaze
333	505	1015	1	0-39	1	whiteware, banded	9	hollowware / unknown (3 rim, 6 non-rim)	brown and blue bands
334	505	1015	1	0-39	1	whiteware, transfer printed	9	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 7 non-rim)	red floral pattern on both sides
335	505	1015	1	0-39	1	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	botanical pattern on exterior
336	505	1015	1	0-39	1	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
337	505	1015	1	0-39	1	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
338	505	1010	5	17-37	2A	brick	5		1 nearly complete, 3 large fragments, 1 small fragment, all red clay
339	505	1010	5	0-17	1	metal, wire	1		thin fragment
340	505	1010	5	0-17	1	nail, cut	16		9 complete, 4 head and shank, 3 shank and tip
341	505	1010	5	0-17	1	nail, wrought	1		head and shank
342	505	1010	5	0-17	1	faunal remains	14		mammal, 3 sawn
343	505	1010	5	0-17	1	glass, bottle	3		colourless, body fragments
344	505	1010	5	0-17	1	glass, undetermined	1		burnt
345	505	1010	5	0-17	1	glass, window	2		less than 1.6 mm
346	505	1010	5	0-17	1	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm
347	505	1010	5	0-17	1	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	black geometric pattern
348	505	1010	5	0-17	1	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red and green
349	505	1010	5	0-17	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
350	505	1010	5	0-17	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	brown stippled element
351	505	1010	5	0-17	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base)	
352	505	1010	5	0-17	1	whiteware, sponged	2	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue and red
353	520	1010	1	36-60	2	faunal remains	12		mammal
354	520	1010	1	36-60	2	mortar	1		small fragment
355	520	1010	1	36-60	2	brick	1		red clay fragments
356	520	1010	1	36-60	2	white clay pipe, bowl	12		mending, "T D" pipe with spur
357	520	1010	1	36-60	2	white clay pipe, stem	1		unmarked mid-section
358	520	1010	1	36-60	2	comb/brush	2		mending fragments of bone double sided comb
359	520	1010	1	36-60	2	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm
360	515	1010	1	22-35	2A	brick	14		red clay fragments
361	515	1010	1	22-35	2A	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
362	515	1010	1	22-35	2A	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red scenic Chinoiserie pattern exterior, red floral pattern interior
363	515	1010	1	0-22	1	brick	15		red clay fragments
364	515	1010	1	0-22	1	brick	3		yellow clay fragments
365	515	1010	1	0-22	1	nail, cut	5		2 complete, 1 head and shank, 2 shank and tip
366	515	1010	1	0-22	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		curved edge, thin
367	515	1010	1	0-22	1	faunal remains	8		mammal
368	515	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown, scenic pattern with figure with hat
369	515	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue band of circles on rim
370	515	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, unknown scenic pattern
371	515	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	green element on interior



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
372	515	1010	1	0-22	1	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped, unmoulded edge
373	515	1010	1	0-22	1	pearlware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
374	515	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
375	515	1010	1	0-22	1	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
376	500	1000	1	0-35	1	faunal remains	112		mammal, 2 sawn
377	500	1000	1	0-35	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		rim with wire running through it
378	500	1000	1	0-35	1	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green
379	500	1000	1	0-35	1	ironstone, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green
380	500	1000	1	0-35	1	whiteware, sponged	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
381	500	1000	1	0-35	1	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue and red
382	500	1000	1	0-35	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
383	500	1000	1	0-35	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (base)	
384	500	1000	1	0-35	1	ironstone, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
385	500	1000	1	0-35	1	whiteware, undecorated	12	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
386	505	995	1	0-28	1	nail, wrought	1		complete
387	505	995	1	0-28	1	nail, cut	15		6 complete, 2 head and shank, 7 shank and tip
388	505	995	1	0-28	1	metal, strap	2		thin, 1 with non-ferrous fastener tab attached
389	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, bowl	3		"T D" pipe, mending
390	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, bowl	1		"T D" pipe fragment



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
391	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, bowl	6		undecorated fragments
392	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, bowl	1		partial laurel wreath
393	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, bowl	1		fluted
394	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, elbow	1		net on base of bowl
395	505	995	1	0-28	1	white clay pipe, stem	1		unmarked proximal end
396	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, window	4		greater than 1.6 mm
397	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
398	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, undetermined	2		colourless small fragments
399	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, chimney/lamp	1		thin
400	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, bottle	1		aqua, round base fragment
401	505	995	1	0-28	1	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
402	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, stamped	7	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue stamped with painted blue bands, various mending



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
403	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edged
404	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (base)	green element with black stem
405	505	995	1	0-28	1	porcelain, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	moulded scroll pattern around rim, with gold paint; transfer decal below of people in outdoor scene
406	505	995	1	0-28	1	yellowware	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	mending
407	505	995	1	0-28	1	yellowware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue band
408	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	red scenic pattern with woman wearing fur cape
409	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
410	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	brown leaves



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
411	505	995	1	0-28	1	ironstone, moulded	3	hollowware / unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	mending, botanical, tied stems
412	505	995	1	0-28	1	ironstone, moulded	4	flatware / plate (3 rim, 1 non-rim)	mending, botanical
413	505	995	1	0-28	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
414	505	995	1	0-28	1	ceramic, undetermined	5	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
415	505	995	1	0-28	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
416	505	995	1	0-28	1	ironstone, undecorated	11	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
417	505	995	1	0-28	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
418	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, undecorated	6	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	1 base with stamped makers mark, illegible letters



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
419	505	995	1	0-28	1	whiteware, undecorated	9	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
420	505	995	1	0-28	1	faunal remains	2		bird
421	505	995	1	0-28	1	faunal remains	9		indeterminate
422	505	995	1	0-28	1	faunal remains	93		mammal, 2 cut, 1 sawn
423	525	1005	1	0-42	1	nail, wrought	1		complete
424	525	1005	1	0-42	1	nail, horseshoe	1		head and shank
425	525	1005	1	0-42	1	nail, cut	38		16 complete, 19 head and shank, 3 shank and tip
426	525	1005	1	0-42	1	metal, miscellaneous	1		irregular fragment
427	525	1005	1	0-42	1	faunal remains	4		mammal
428	525	1005	1	0-42	1	glass, window	3		less than 1.6 mm
429	525	1005	1	0-42	1	whiteware, stamped	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
430	525	1005	1	0-42	1	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge, mending
431	525	1005	1	0-42	1	whiteware, transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red stippled unknown pattern



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
432	525	1005	1	0-42	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
433	510	1030	1	0-40	1	recent material	1		"AUTOLITE" car-rotor cap
434	510	1030	1	0-40	1	chain section/link	1		broken chain link
435	510	1030	1	0-40	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
436	510	1030	1	0-40	1	faunal remains	1		mammal, sawn
437	510	1030	1	0-40	1	pearlware, edged	2	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge, burnt, mending
438	510	1030	1	0-40	1	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown bands
439	515	990	1	23-60	2A	brick	10		red clay fragments
440	510	970	1	0-23	1	brick	1		red clay fragments
441	510	970	1	0-23	1	glass, bottle	1		amber brown, body fragment
442	510	970	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	2		mammal
443	510	970	1	0-23	1	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
444	510	970	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
445	530	990	5	15-49	2A	brick	22		red clay fragments
446	515	1000	1	23-58	2A	mortar	6		small fragments
447	515	1000	1	23-58	2A	glass, undetermined	1		colourless small fragments
448	515	1000	1	23-58	2A	brick	3		red clay fragments
449	530	985	5	0-30	1	brick	2		red clay fragments
450	530	985	5	0-30	1	brick	1		yellow clay fragment
451	530	985	5	0-30	1	faunal remains	3		mammal
452	530	985	5	0-30	1	nail, cut	3		2 complete, 1 shank and tip
453	530	985	5	0-30	1	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6 mm
454	525	1015	1	0-37	1	nail, wire drawn	3		complete, 1 with lead rivet or ring attached
455	525	1015	1	0-37	1	nail, cut	2		head and shank
456	500	980	1	0-39	1	nail, cut	1		complete
457	500	980	1	0-39	1	faunal remains	1		mammal
458	500	980	1	0-39	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
459	515	990	1	0-23	1	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
460	515	990	1	0-23	1	nail, cut	3		2 complete, shank and tip
461	515	990	1	0-23	1	metal, hook	1		coat hook with fastener holes
462	515	990	1	0-23	1	white clay pipe, stem	1		midsection stamped "D.../QUEBEC" (W & D BELL/QUEBEC)
463	515	990	1	0-23	1	glass, undetermined	1		colourless small fragments
464	515	990	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	4		bird
465	515	990	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	5		mammal, 1 cut and burnt
466	515	990	1	0-23	1	whiteware, stamped	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
467	515	990	1	0-23	1	whiteware, sponged	8	flatware / plate (5 rim, 3 non-rim)	blue, mending
468	515	990	1	0-23	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
469	515	990	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
470	515	990	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	5	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 4 non-rim)	
471	510	1015	1	0-40	1	nail, cut	4		2 complete, 1 head and shank, 1 shank and tip
472	510	1015	1	0-40	1	metal, miscellaneous	3		thin
473	510	1015	1	0-40	1	glass, bottle	1		colourless, panelled body fragment
474	510	1015	1	0-40	1	glass, bottle	1		cobalt blue, body fragment
475	510	1015	1	0-40	1	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6 mm
476	510	1015	1	0-40	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
477	510	1015	1	0-40	1	faunal remains	9		mammal, 2 burnt, 5 sawn
478	510	1015	1	0-40	1	faunal remains	2		bird
479	510	1015	1	0-40	1	recent material	1		metal laminated to glossy green material, curved
480	510	1015	1	0-40	1	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	grey glaze



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Appendix A Artifact Catalogue
 May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
481	510	1015	1	0-40	1	rockinghamware	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
482	510	1015	1	0-40	1	ironstone, moulded	6	flatware / plate (3 rim, 3 non-rim)	botanical pattern
483	510	1015	1	0-40	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	light brown glaze
484	510	1015	1	0-40	1	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	exfoliated
485	510	1015	1	0-40	1	ironstone, undecorated	9	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 7 non-rim)	
486	510	1015	1	0-40	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
487	510	1015	1	0-40	1	ironstone, undecorated	29	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
488	510	1015	1	0-40	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
489	500	1020	1	0-25	1	nail, wrought	2		head and shank
490	500	1020	1	0-25	1	nail, cut	2		complete
491	500	1020	1	0-25	1	metal, strap	1		small, thin
492	500	1020	1	0-25	1	metal, miscellaneous	3		thin fragments
493	500	1020	1	0-25	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
494	500	1020	1	0-25	1	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
495	500	1020	1	0-25	1	coal/clinker	1		coal fragment
496	500	1020	1	0-25	1	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
497	500	1020	1	0-25	1	whiteware, sponged	1	flatware / saucer (rim)	red
498	520	1010	1	36-60	2	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
499	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, transfer printed	2	flatware / saucer (rim)	brown, floral-fibre pattern on interior
500	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown, scenic pattern on exterior, mending
501	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, sponged	5	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 2 non-rim)	dark blue



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
502	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, sponged	7	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	dark blue
503	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim)	brown line around rim
504	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, painted	3	hollowware / unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	green and blue on exterior, red line around interior rim
505	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	undetermined pattern
506	520	1010	1	36-60	2	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
507	520	1010	1	36-60	2	redware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim)	dark brown glaze
508	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, sponged	3	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	blue



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
509	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, sponged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	green and red
510	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, sponged	3	flatware / saucer (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	green, blue, and red, mending
511	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment
512	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, edged	3	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped chicken foot, mending
513	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, undecorated	3	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
514	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (base)	
515	520	1010	1	36-60	2	whiteware, undecorated	7	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
516	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, undecorated	17	unidentifiable / unknown (2 rim, 15 non-rim)	



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
517	520	1010	1	36-60	2	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	stamped partial makers mark, unknown numbers or letters
518	515	1000	1	0-23	1	nail, wire drawn	1		shank and tip
519	515	1000	1	0-23	1	nail, wrought	1		head and shank
520	515	1000	1	0-23	1	nail, cut	45		13 complete, 24 head and shank, 8 shank and tip
521	515	1000	1	0-23	1	nail, horseshoe	5		head and shank
522	515	1000	1	0-23	1	metal, spring	1		clothespin spring, post 1887
523	515	1000	1	0-23	1	metal, miscellaneous	2		thin fragments
524	515	1000	1	0-23	1	metal, strap	4		3 thin, 1 wide
525	515	1000	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	2		bird
526	515	1000	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	3		indeterminate
527	515	1000	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	9		mammal, 3 sawn
528	515	1000	1	0-23	1	recent material	1		yellow plastic 4 hole button
529	515	1000	1	0-23	1	button	2		fabric covered hollow metal button, mending, missing shank
530	515	1000	1	0-23	1	button	1		metal, missing shank



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Appendix A Artifact Catalogue
 May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
531	515	1000	1	0-23	1	glass, window	3		less than 1.6 mm
532	515	1000	1	0-23	1	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6 mm
533	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red and blue
534	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green
535	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
536	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, scenic pattern exterior, floral pattern interior
537	515	1000	1	0-23	1	yellowware, banded	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	white band
538	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	brown fibre-floral
539	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	black scenic pattern



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
540	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black geometric pattern
541	515	1000	1	0-23	1	ceramic, undetermined	6	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 5 non-rim)	burnt, painted
542	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
543	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
544	515	1000	1	0-23	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
545	515	995	1	0-29	1	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
546	515	995	1	0-29	1	ironstone, undecorated	8	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
547	515	995	1	0-29	1	ironstone, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
548	515	995	1	0-29	1	faunal remains	1	-	mammal



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
549	535	995	1	27-52	2	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge, mending
550	535	995	1	27-52	2	ironstone, painted	4	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue and green, mending
551	535	995	1	27-52	2	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
552	535	995	1	27-52	2	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
553	520	1020	1	0-20	1	nail, cut	12	-	4 complete, 3 head and shank, 5 shank and tip
554	520	1020	1	0-20	1	glass, undetermined	3	-	burnt
555	520	1020	1	0-20	1	glass, chimney/lamp	1	-	thin fragment
556	520	1020	1	0-20	1	metal, wire	1	-	thin, bent
557	520	1020	1	0-20	1	metal, nut	1	-	hex nut
558	520	1020	1	0-20	1	metal, hook	1	-	small, clip like hook with 2 fastener holes
559	520	1020	1	0-20	1	metal ferrule	1	-	non-ferrous, small hole at both ends



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
560	520	1020	1	0-20	1	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1	-	thin bent fragment with 2 C-shaped ends
561	520	1020	1	0-20	1	slag	1	-	-
562	520	1020	1	0-20	1	faunal remains	4	-	mammal
563	520	1020	1	0-20	1	faunal remains	2	-	bird
564	520	1020	1	0-20	1	faunal remains	3	-	indeterminate, burnt
565	520	1020	1	0-20	1	pearlware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
566	520	1020	1	0-20	1	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
567	520	1020	1	0-20	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
568	515	980	5	0-36	1	button	1	-	metal, 2 hole sew-through, non-ferrous
569	515	980	5	0-36	1	button	1	-	black glass, metal loop shank, sunburst design etched on front
570	515	980	5	0-36	1	faunal remains	6	-	mammal



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)
Appendix A Artifact Catalogue
 May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
571	515	980	5	0-36	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
572	530	990	5	0-15	1	faunal remains	8	-	mammal
573	530	990	5	0-15	1	faunal remains	3	-	bird
574	530	990	5	0-15	1	nail, cut	3	-	2 head and shank, 1 shank and tip
575	530	990	5	0-15	1	glass, window	1	-	greater than 1.6 mm
576	530	990	5	0-15	1	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	orange glaze
577	530	990	5	0-15	1	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped shell edge
578	530	990	5	0-15	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
579	530	990	5	0-15	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	brown fibre-floral
580	520	1010	1	60-104	2	metal, miscellaneous	11	-	thin fragments
581	520	1010	1	60-104	2	brick	5	-	red clay fragments



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
582	520	1010	1	60-104	2	nail, cut	13	-	5 complete, 5 head and shank, 3 shank and tip
583	515	985	1	0-40	1	faunal remains	7	-	mammal, 1 burnt
584	515	985	1	0-40	1	faunal remains	1	-	indeterminate, burnt
585	515	985	1	0-40	1	nail, cut	9	-	4 complete, 3 head and shank, 2 shank and tip
586	515	985	1	0-40	1	brick	3	-	red clay fragments
587	515	985	1	0-40	1	white clay pipe, bowl	1	-	T D pipe fragment
588	515	985	1	0-40	1	white clay pipe, elbow	1	-	spur and stem fragment, stem appears broken and whittled into new mouthpiece
589	515	985	1	0-40	1	glass, drinking	1	-	faceted pattern on exterior
590	515	985	1	0-40	1	yellowware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	white bands
591	515	985	1	0-40	1	ironstone, painted	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	green
592	515	985	1	0-40	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
593	515	985	1	0-40	1	glass, undetermined	5	-	3 burnt, 2 colourless fragments
594	520	1010	1	0-22	1	nail, cut	1	-	head and shank
595	520	1010	1	0-22	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
596	520	1010	1	0-22	1	ironstone, sponged	1	hollowware / bowl (rim)	blue, with blue painted band around rim
597	520	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / bowl (rim)	red, blue, and green exterior, blue around interior rim
598	520	1010	1	0-22	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
599	490	1010	1	0-35	1	horseshoe	1	-	end fragment, with nail stuck in
600	490	1010	1	0-35	1	nail, wire drawn	1	-	complete
601	490	1010	1	0-35	1	screw	1	-	tapered head
602	490	1010	1	0-35	1	nail, cut	15	-	6 complete, 7 head and shank, 2 shank and tip
603	490	1010	1	0-35	1	faunal remains	1	-	mammal, burnt



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
604	490	1010	1	0-35	1	whiteware, undecorated	5	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
605	490	1010	1	0-35	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
606	490	1010	1	0-35	1	whiteware, undecorated	10	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
607	510	980	1	0-37	1	brick	1	-	red clay fragments
608	510	980	1	0-37	1	glass, bottle	1	-	colourless, body fragment
609	510	980	1	0-37	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
610	510	980	1	0-37	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
611	505	1040	2	0-29	1	metal, strap	3	-	1 long and 2 short thin fragments
612	505	1040	2	0-29	1	metal, miscellaneous	5	-	1 flattened tube and 4 small thin fragments
613	505	1040	2	0-29	1	faunal remains	2	-	mammal
614	505	1040	2	0-29	1	nail, horseshoe	1	-	head and shank



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
615	505	1040	2	0-29	1	nail, cut	1	-	complete
616	505	1040	2	0-29	1	ironstone, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
617	505	1040	2	0-29	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
618	505	1040	2	0-29	1	ceramic, undetermined	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
619	505	1040	2	0-29	1	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
620	515	1000	1	58-75	2	mortar	1	-	-
621	515	1000	1	58-75	2	utensil	1	-	metal knife handle
622	515	1000	1	58-75	2	metal, miscellaneous	1	-	irregular fragment
623	515	1000	1	58-75	2	metal, miscellaneous	1	-	small flat copper fragment
624	515	1000	1	58-75	2	nail, horseshoe	1	-	head and shank
625	515	1000	1	58-75	2	nail, cut	1	-	complete
626	515	1000	1	58-75	2	button	1	-	bone or ivory, 4 hole sew-through



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
627	515	1000	1	58-75	2	button	1	-	metal domed button with loop shank
628	515	1000	1	58-75	2	faunal remains	26	-	mammal, 2 sawn
629	515	1000	1	58-75	2	faunal remains	11	-	mammal, burnt
630	515	1000	1	58-75	2	faunal remains	5	-	indeterminate, burnt
631	515	1000	1	58-75	2	glass, undetermined	7	-	burnt
632	515	1000	1	58-75	2	glass, window	7	-	less than 1.6 mm
633	515	1000	1	58-75	2	pearlware, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
634	515	1000	1	58-75	2	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (shoulder)	tan glaze
635	515	1000	1	58-75	2	ironstone, painted	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue buds on black stems
636	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red floral
637	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / saucer (rim)	red bud and black stem



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
638	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, painted	4	flatware / unknown (base)	black line around well, mending
639	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	black scenic pattern
640	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, painted	2	hollowware / cup (rim)	black line exterior and interior rim
641	515	1000	1	58-75	2	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
642	515	1000	1	58-75	2B	pearlware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
643	515	1000	1	58-75	2	pearlware, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
644	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, undecorated	3	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	-
645	515	1000	1	58-75	2	whiteware, undecorated	5	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
646	515	1000	1	58-75	2	ceramic, undetermined	2	hollowware / cup (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	burnt, painted
647	515	1000	1	58-75	2	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
648	515	1000	1	58-75	2	ceramic, undetermined	3	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	burnt, painted
649	520	1030	1	0-20	1	faunal remains	1	-	mammal, sawn
650	520	1030	1	0-20	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	-	edge strap with attached tab and fasteners
651	520	1030	1	0-20	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (base)	brown glaze
652	520	1030	1	0-20	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
653	520	1030	1	0-20	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	-
654	520	1030	1	0-20	1	ironstone, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, both sides



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
655	490	1000	1	0-38	1	nail, cut	11	-	3 complete, 6 head and shank, 2 shank and tip
656	490	1000	1	0-38	1	slate pencil	1	-	long fragment
657	490	1000	1	0-38	1	faunal remains	7	-	mammal, 1 sawn
658	490	1000	1	0-38	1	faunal remains	1	-	indeterminate, burnt
659	490	1000	1	0-38	1	glass, undetermined	1	-	burnt
660	490	1000	1	0-38	1	glass, bottle	2	-	colourless, body fragment
661	490	1000	1	0-38	1	glass, window	3	-	less than 1.6 mm
662	490	1000	1	0-38	1	whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, blue, and green
663	490	1000	1	0-38	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, indeterminate pattern
664	490	1000	1	0-38	1	ceramic, undetermined	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	burnt, brown line interior
665	490	1000	1	0-38	1	ironstone, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (base)	brown, unknown pattern with scroll and plant
666	500	1010	1	0-23	1	nail, cut	2		head and shank
667	500	1010	1	0-23	1	faunal remains	4		mammal



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
668	535	995	1	0-19	1	faunal remains	11		mammal, 2 sawn
669	535	995	1	0-19	1	faunal remains	2		indeterminate, 1 burnt
670	535	995	1	0-19	1	recent material	1		plastic button, 2 hole sew-through
671	535	995	1	0-19	1	glass, window	1		less than 1.6 mm
672	535	995	1	0-19	1	nail, cut	2		head and shank
673	535	995	1	0-19	1	nail, horseshoe	2		head and shank
674	535	995	1	0-19	1	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	beige glaze
675	535	995	1	0-19	1	ironstone, flow transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
676	535	995	1	0-19	1	whiteware, transfer printed	3	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	brown, floral pattern
677	535	995	1	0-19	1	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	brown fibre-floral
678	535	995	1	0-19	1	ironstone, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
679	500	985	16	0-39	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	-	thin fragment
680	500	985	16	0-39	1	glass, window	1	-	greater than 1.6 mm
681	500	985	16	0-39	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed
682	500	985	16	0-39	1	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	red
683	500	985	16	0-39	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
684	500	985	16	0-39	1	ironstone, flow transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue
685	480	990	1	0-45	1	nail, cut	1	-	complete
686	480	1000	1	0-37	1	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
687	480	1000	1	0-37	1	whiteware, painted	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	green line on interior rim, mending
688	500	1030	1	0-21	1	glass, bottle	1	-	olive, body fragment



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Operations Depot at 2656 Concession Road 4, H1 (AIGq-219)

Appendix A Artifact Catalogue

May 20, 2026

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit	Depth (m)	Lot	Artifact	Count	Form / Function	Comments
689	500	1030	1	0-21	1	glass, bottle	4	-	colourless, body fragments of panelled bottle, 3 mending with "...& CO" embossed
690	500	1030	1	0-21	1	ironstone, undecorated	4	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	mending
691	500	1030	1	0-21	1	faunal remains	2	-	mammal, 1 sawn
692	505	1040	2	0-29	1	white clay pipe, stem	1	-	unmarked midsection
693	505	1040	2	0-29	1	white clay pipe, stem	1	-	"HEND..."
694	505	1040	2	0-29	1	whiteware, painted	4	hollowware / bowl (1 base, 2 non-rim)	green and red floral

